

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model
W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model
W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

VOL XV NO 99-

BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 28 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLE.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
30 Apr.	MOOLTAN		20,847
7 May	RAJAWALPINDI		16,618
14 "	RAJMAK	MALWA	16,940
21 "	KANPURA		16,885
28 "	MALWA		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 "	RAJMAK	MOREA	10,918
18 "	CHINA		7,952
25 "	RAJMAK	NALDERA	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,968
9 "	RAJMAK	MANTUA	10,902
16 "	MALWA		10,940
23 "	RAJMAK	MONGOLIA	16,904
30 "	KANPURA		16,885
6 Aug.	RAJMAK	MALWA	11,120
13 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
20 "	RAJMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
27 "	CHINA		7,952
3rd Sept.	DELTA	RAJAWALPINDI	16,618
10 "	MANTUA		10,902
17 "	RAJMAK	MALWA	20,837
24 "	RAJPUTANA		16,968

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India. SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA	8,441
7th July	DUMANA	8,427
21st "	MERKARA	8,285

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

Date	Steamers	For
1927		
28th April	NALDERA	For Australia, China & Japan
7th June	NELLORE	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA	China & Japan
6th July	NYANZA	China & Japan
	COMORIN	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	For
1927		
28th April	VARELA	Bombay via Karachi, Bushah via Karachi, Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
2nd May	VITA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
4th "	BARALA	East & S. Africa.
11th "	KARAFARA	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers on the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bushah.

* VARELA sails Thursday instead of Friday. The last MONDAY sailing via Kathiawar Ports will be the "VITA" on the 2nd May. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passenger may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Genoa Maru	6785	21 April	5 May
Tanaka Maru	5845	30 "	12 "
Tottori Maru	5973	15 May	28 "
Rangoon Maru	5959	19 "	2 June
Seiya Maru	6540	31 "	12 "

* Passengers Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Onat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	11th Apr. 1927	27th Apr. 1927
Sumatra Maru	26th "	7th May "
Honolulu Maru	10th May "	2nd "
Indo Maru	26th "	2nd June "

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 358.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET, Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary. The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Contributors on First 12 months' subscription. For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 6 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition.	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12 8	
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6 4	
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4	

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper
Time of delivery
Name of Subscriber
Address
Register No.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Ititis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoon Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to: NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal. Tel: "Ulcet," Kandi. Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungon St. KARACHI

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Keshavnagar Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
Portland Cement

PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD,
DUSTLESS,
WATERPROOF,
WEAR-RESISTING

GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification (REVISED 1925)

KATNI
FIREBRICKS

have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.
SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS

for OIL-FIRED LOGS, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc., Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI
FIRECLAY

BOILER SEATING BLOCKS. FLUE COVERS REFRACTORY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION from the FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.

STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ltd.

Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Telephone: 20418.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City. PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1924	Rs. 27,737
Third	1925	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY AND UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. (INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.) WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE AND FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP IN CASH Rs. 1,500 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH. OF Rs. 3,000

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER. Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED? One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits. (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Rowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Rs. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA: or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escol Building, D'Almeida Street, Mangalore, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :-

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ENGLISH NEER, capable of erecting and working an Upflow Engine 100 H. P. Onaker Grant Ritchie Kilmarock in a Pottery Works, having four pipe mills, one brick machine, one mixer, five Grinding machines, two cylinders, two Elevators and one Winch machine and other small machinery. European preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to:—SETH JAMNADASS, Bankers, Zamindars, &c. JUBBULPORE. A 28433

WANTED—EDUCATED MEN as PAID AGENTS and CANVASSERS, enclose and stamp for particulars. MANGALDAS & COMPANY, Saraspur, Ahmedabad. A R105

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWITT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. A R159

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A retired MILITARY MAN of good credentials to work as a manager in a show. Also good acrobats, magicians, circus men, neomancers and two stage dancing girls, Anglo-Indians. English merry-go-rounds, swings and joy wheel. Apply sharp to: FASARATALL, Lajkua Bazar, DELHI. A R193

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS in Bengal and Bombay Presidencies to canvass orders for Mica chimneys. Brilliant prospects. Terms on application with an agra stamp to G. KOTHANDAPANI NAIDU, General Merchant, Gudur, Nellore Dist. A R201

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Jinnar, POONA. M. 97.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LOVE OF LOVE—Matrimony Girlhood. Manhood, price 2-8-0 each. Last free postage extra. VALE OFFICE, Pondichery. I R299

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WHITE PIQUES (ENGLISH)
A perfect washing material, 28" wide. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Exceptional value at Rs. 1 per yard. Send for patterns.

TENNIS SCREENS.
Size 60' by 9'—Made of specially selected dark blue Kakomi Materials strengthened by cross bands of newar. Fitted with "S" shaped hooks and eyelets. Rs. 136 per pair. Delivery charges extra. Poles not supplied.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.
Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description—Twills, Drills, Longcloths, Calicoes, Dossotis, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Dusters, tents, etc. **THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.** R4

ENGLISH GABARDINE.
In six shades. Ideal for light weight suits and ladies costumes. 54" wide, Rs. 8/4 per yard. Patterns free on request.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE DUSTERS.
Soft and durable. Ideal for all polishing purposes at Rs. 2/12 per doz. In two colours—Yellow for polishing furniture, Blue for Silver. Packing and postage free to any part of India.

PYJAMAS.
Made of Kakomi Longcloths and Twills—Wear and wash perfectly. 3 Suits—White Twill or Longcloth Rs. 14/4 or six Suits for Rs. 28. 3 Suits—Striped Twill Rs. 17/4 or 6 Suits for Rs. 34. Sizes up to 40" chest. Postage and packing free. Samples on request.

SUMMER SUITS.
Ready made of excellent Kakomi Materials. Just the suit for office and every day wear. Coat and Trousers. Per Suit as follows:—Alpaca Drill Rs. 9/12, Suiting Drill Rs. 9/4, Cotton Tweeds Rs. 10/12, Holland Rs. 8/8, Cotton Coatings Rs. 9/14, 3 Suits 6/4 per cent. discount. 6 Suits 12/12 per cent. discount. Up to 40" chest. Packing and postage free. Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE. K2

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.
For Curtains, Pordabs and all furnishing purposes, Kakomi coloured Bolton Sheeting is unsurpassed for wear. 44" wide, Cut length Rs. 11/6 per yard. Entire piece (about 24 yards) Rs. 11 per yard.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.
Our Table Linen has a reputation all over India for its wearing qualities and with stands any amount of washing.
Table Cloth Material, four patterns 52" wide, Rs. 1/3 per yard, 72" wide Rs. 1/5/6 per yard. Hemmed ready for use 2 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 3/6 each. 4 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 6/8 each. Also Serviettes to match 24" x 24" Rs. 4/8 per doz.

KAKOMI HORSE CLOTHING.
Withstands the hardest wear and continual washing. Quarter pieces, various check patterns, bound with newar. Pony size Rs. 4/3 each. Horse Size Rs. 4/12 each. Coloured Drill, Pony size Rs. 5/10, Horse size Rs. 6/5. Body rollers of webbing at -18- and -19- per yard respectively.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE. K5

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for ams 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibugan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—Leprosy and its Treatment: a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage Rs. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public
Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :-

Per Column
Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent
Insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, on SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1926.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit as an additional Director.
4. To appoint two Auditors to hold office until the next General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 2nd May to MONDAY, the 16th May 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,

D. M. PETIT SONS & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April, 1927. 28487

THE FRAMJI PETIT SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Petit Building, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1927, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1926.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors to hold office until the next General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 2nd May to MONDAY, the 16th May, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

For the Framji Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,

D. M. PETIT SONS & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April, 1927. 28488

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 7186 in respect of one ordinary share No. 97528 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, limited, standing in the name of Mr. Haridas Dhanji Joshi has been LOST or MISLAIN. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 27th April, 1927. 28204

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that from 1st May, 1927, intermediate class accommodation will be provided on the following passenger trains:—

Nos. 651 and 652 between Jhansi and Manikpur.
Nos. 653 and 654 between Jhansi and Allahabad.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,

Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1927. 28492

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

BOMBAY PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT, 1925.

NOTICE.

DR. C. COUTINHO, D. Hy., B.Sc., L.M. & S., has been appointed Public Analyst for the City of Bombay under Section 6 (2) of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act of 1925.

Under Section 7 of the Act, any purchaser of an article of food is entitled, within seven days of the purchase, to have such article analysed, on payment, by Public Analyst at the Municipal Office, Bori Bunder, and to receive from him a certificate of the results of his analysis.

Pending notification in the Gazette, by Government of the payment to be made, a provisional charge of Rs. 2/8 will be made for the analysis of each sample submitted. These conditions apply only to purchasers within the meaning of Section 7 and the certificate given will be limited to the particulars referred to in Schedule A of the Act.

N. D. MEHTA,

Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

28479

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E 1166, 13/4/27 No. 1184, 20/4/27.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Radha Krishna Lalprasad Shukla, Hindu Inhabitant, originally of the village of Padrikalan in the District of the Unao in the United Provinces, but residing at the time of his death, at Chowpaty, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Rent Collector. Decedent.

NOORMAHOMED SHERIFBHAI THAVAR, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landlord, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executor according to the tenor of the Will of the abovesaid deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

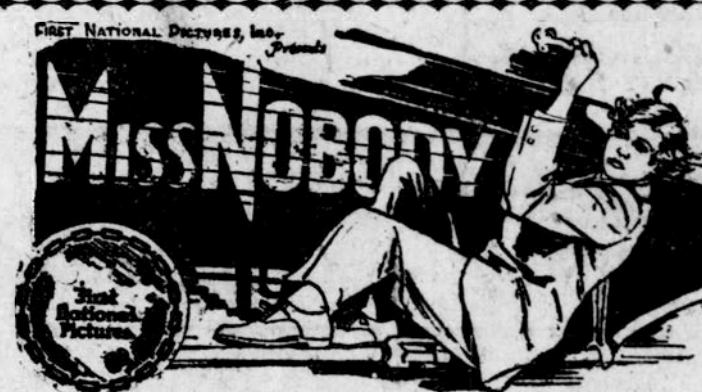
The 12th day of April, 1927.

Messrs. DIVEKAR & CO.,

Petitioner's Attorneys.

28490

AMUSEMENTS



7 Reels
Starring ANNA Q. NILSSON.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes
THE 1927 GRAND NATIONAL FROM START TO FINISH
The Lincoln Handicap TIME:—6.15, 8.15 & 10 P.M. The Dublin Dog Show.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME--SELECTED

FOR MAHARAJ SHIVAJI JAYANTI WEEK

COMMENCING :
FIFTH WEEK **30th SAT. 30th** FIFTH WEEK

A PICTURE BREAKING ANY RECORD—
A PICTURE OF THE PUBLIC SINCE FOUR WEEKS.

Netaji Palkar

AN UNIQUE CHANCE FOR THE PATRONS OF IMPERIAL

ALSO WATCH FOR THE DATES OF
SINHGAD KALYAN KHAJINA

NOTE THE THEATRE

Lamington Road. **IMPERIAL CINEMA** Hathi Bag.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SIX LARGE AND SMALL ENGLISH SABLES BY MILNER, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Lyon Lord and Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Taj Building (2nd floor), Hornby Road, Fort, above Messrs. Osler and Co. Ltd.

A large lot of office furniture consisting of large and small office tables, chairs, large and small store cupboards, pigeon-hole cupboards, six large and small English iron safes on stand, copying press, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.
AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 16th proximo sell by Public Auction at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel.

Stores such as: W. I. scrap of wire rope latrine taps, traps W. I. scrap of pipes, hammers, augers, hack saw blades, swages, spanners, screw jacks, anvil, files, benches, zinc lining, furniture W. I. and C. I. scrap, condemned platform weighing machines, C. I. collars of water columns, condemned drilling machines and pumps, gate, street and buffer lamps, carbon electrodes and steam indicator, leather scrap, rubber scrap and tyres copying presses with stands, padlocks, tapes measuring rubber stamps, corks, spoons, penknives, burners, etc., etc., also one large lot of steel drums (40 gallons capacity).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account of the underwriters:

(3) Cases Batteries

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

1 Water-horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:

1 "Itala" 4 cylinder motor car.

1 "Itala" 10/20 H.P. motor car.

1 "Itala" Landulette 10/20 H.P. motor car.

1 "Harlick" 10/20 H.P. motor car.

1 "Byisco" 10/20 H.P. motor car.

1 "Dedion" 10/20 H.P. motor car.

(The above cars are in good condition and running order).

By order of assessors and collector (municipal taxes):

1 Two-wheeled vehicle.

BENNETT & CO.

Lovers of Indian Music

U. IQUE OPPORTUNITY
In aid of SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA

TWO SPECIAL CONCERTS

of **INDIAN MUSIC**

By **SANGIT RATNA ABDUL KARIMKHAN** and HIS PUPILS

PROF. KAPLESWARI BROS.

VANITA VISHRAM HALL
SANDHURST ROAD

SATURDAY, 30th April 1927, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)
SUNDAY, 1st May, 1927, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, Mr. M. R. JAYAKAR, BAR-AT LAW, will preside and an address will be given to Prof. ABDULKARIM KHAN.

Book your seats early to avoid disappointment. Prices Rs. 10, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 (exclusive of tax).

Seats may be booked at Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2.

WEEK'S STAY ONLY!

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

TO-DAY, At 9-30 P. M.

SANSHAYA KALLOL

and on

THURSDAY, 28th April At 9-30 P. M.

MIRAKE PRABHU

(HINDI URDU)

AT THE

RIPON THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.

Booking open at the Theatre.

Rang Devata Raghuvir Saakar will act as Heroine.

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 27.
Following a rise of 3/16d. in London quotations our today opened firm. Vaishakh at Rs. 59/10 and Jaishita at Rs. 59/8. Shanghai Exchange was easier which resulted in heavy selling by local operators and prices registered a drop of six annas. There was little covering at the decline and prices ruled steady and closed as under—

Silver Ready	59 4 0
Vaishakh	59 5 0
Jaishita	59 5 0
Double option premium—	
Vaishakh	1 4 0
Jaishita	1 14 0

GOLD.

Bombay, April 27.
The market is steady on weakness of exchange and prices are quoted as under—

Ready Bars	21 10 6
Vaishakh	21 10 6
Jaishita	21 10 6
National Bank	21 12 9
Chartered Bank	21 12 9
Central Bank	21 12 9
Sovereigns Ready	13 10 0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 27.
B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M at D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's D D 29/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Fms. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M at D A Fms. 962.
Bank's buying D D Fms. 947.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D at D P Rs. 127 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 138 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.

CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dd. 4 85 23 32.
London—Paris Fms. 122 93.
London—Switzerland Fms. 25 25.
London—Brussels Fms. 34 93.
London—Rome Liras 88 50.
London—Berlin Marks 20 48 1/2.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, April 27.

3 months 3 23/32 per cent.
6 months 2 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 26.

April	13.52—21
May	13.67—21
June	13.78—18
July	13.93—18
August	13.96—18
September	14.05—18
October	14.07—16
November	14.24—16
December	14.28—16
January	14.33—16
February	14.34—16
March	14.42—17
April	14.42—17
Spinning, F.G.F. Spot	14.10—10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 26.

April	7.89—10
May	7.92—10
June	7.97—11
July	8.07—11
August	8.11—11
September	8.15—11
October	8.19—12
November	8.21—13
December	8.25—13
January	8.27—13
February	8.29—13
March	8.33—13
April	8.35—14
Middling Spot	8.19—01

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 26.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot.	17 7/8
Buyers	17 7/8
Sellers	17 7/8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot—	
Buyers	17 7/8
Sellers	17 7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 26.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4 10 1/4.	
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PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 27.
The linseed market ruled firm on less pressure of selling and improved enquiry from local operators. The wheat market ruled steady and closed as under—
Linseed—May—Opened Rs. 12/15 closed Rs. 10/15/6.
Linseed Sept.—Opened Rs. 11/6 closed Rs. 11/6/3.
Wheat—May—Opened Rs. 7/12 closed Rs. 7/11/6.
Wheat Sept.—Opened Rs. 7/14/6 closed Rs. 7/14/6.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.
(Special for the "Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab) April 25.	
Wheat Har	4 7 3
Wheat Bhajan	4 10 6
Wheat Asui	4 11 9
Gram Jeth	3 9 9
Gram Har	3 10 3
Gram Asui	3 14 6
Barley Jeth	3 3 6
Rapeseeds (Baisakh)	7 12 3
Rapeseeds Jeth	7 13 3
Rapeseeds Bhajan	8 4 9
Cottonseeds Baisakh	3 15 6
Cottonseeds Jeth	4 4 6
Cottonseeds Bhajan	4 4 6

Wheat	4 12 0
Gram	3 13 0
Barley	3 9 0
Rapeseeds	7 8 0 to 13 0
Cottonseeds	3 14 3
New Gram	3 9 0 to 13 0
Wheat	4 8 0 to 5 2 0
Market Arrival—	1,500 mds.
Grain	300 mds.
Rapeseeds	
Market Condition—Steady.	

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 26.

May	14.82—21
July	15.12—16
October	15.38—19
December	15.55—20
January	15.58—21
Middling Spot	15.10—25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 26.

May	14.86—09
July	15.10—09
Middling Spot	14.75—10

NEW YORK, NOON CALLS—

May	14.87
July	15.13
October	15.43

NEW ORLEANS, 9 A.M.—

May	14.87
July	15.13

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.
New York, April 26.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

SALES.
Liverpool, April 26.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 26.

Scinde Good	6.25
Scinde Fully Good	6.45
Scinde Fine	6.65
Bengal Good	6.35
Bengal Fully Good	6.55
Bengal Fine	6.75
Oomra Good	6.75
Oomra Fully Good	7.00
Oomra Fine	7.25
Broach Good	6.75
Broach Fully Good	7.05
Broach Fine	7.35

LONDON METALS.
London, April 26.

Copper, English Best Selected	£ 69-7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 71
Yellow Metal	£ 65-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 25-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£ 15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£ 292-1/2

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 26.

Silver—Market very quiet.	
Spot	25-11/16
Forward	25-15/16

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS N. Y.—Better Weather Reports. Declined on Long Liquidation. Natural Reaction. Closed 16 to 21 Points Lower.

LOCAL—Early Advanced on General buying Reacted on Profit taking. Improved on better Liverpool. Closed firm.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day—
New York May Highest 14.95 (10-18 a.m.) lowest 14.80
Liverpool 9.15 a.m. No precipitation. Slightly warmer.
Liverpool 8.30 p.m. No rains in the South. Heavy long liquidation. Advice buying at this level, and advise buying on any further break.
Liverpool—another friend cables—Natural reaction but probably more flooding. Prefer buying on declines.
Messrs. Frimig and Vengars's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th inst. as under—
"Natural reaction. Favour buying."
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report—

The Home markets are easier owing to improved weather and "Longs" realising. The weather at present is the chief factor and continued improvement is likely to cause a further reaction. We advise purchases in easy markets."
Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents to-day—
Floods may prove real calamity—Much depends upon subsequent weather—would buy on declines—possibly considerably higher.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet and prices showed a decline of 8 points during the first few minutes. There was absence of any buying power and prices worked gradually to lower level on heavy long liquidation owing to favourable weather reports. The close was quiet at a decline of 16 to 21 points lower in the prices of futures contracts. Spot Cotton ruled easy at a decline of 25 points to 15.10c.

The New Orleans market was quiet but steady and declined 9 points for forward contracts and Spot prices 10 points to 14.75c.

The Liverpool market opened 6 points lower on parity with previous day's New York close and prices sagged further on profit taking. The close was easy at a decline of 19 to 13 points. Ready Cotton was in better demand sales being 6,000 Bales and prices declined one point to 8.19d per lb.

It appears that yesterday's feckiness in the prices of American Cotton is nothing more than a natural reaction. There was heavy long liquidation on reports of weather clearing. The general sentiment continues bullish and many operators are awaiting to buy at lower level. In the mean time the statistical position is becoming strong. During the last week the volume of business was—

Breach	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Apr/May	295	296 1/2	295	296 1/2
July/Aug	299	301	298	301
Oomra				
May	281	283	281	283
July	284	288	286	288
Bengal				
May	272	273	272	273

SEWRI MARKET.
Bombay, April 27.

Breach	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Apr/May	299	300	299	299 1/2
July/Aug	303	304	303	303 1/2
Oomra				
May	285	285 1/2	285	285 1/2
July	289	289 1/2	289	289 1/2
Bengal				
May	274	274	273 1/2	274

DAILY ROOM RATE.
Bombay, April 27.

Bengal May	274
French Apr/May	287
French July/Aug	301
Oomra May	288
Oomra July	288

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, April 27

Bengal Superfine	M. G. 28 7/8
" Fine	" 27 7/8
" F.G.	" 167/70
Sindh-Punjab Fine	" 270/75
" F.G.	" 265/70
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M. G. 295/97
Nagpur	" 295/97
Yemmal	" 290/92
Arvi	" 290/93
Amraoti	" 283/85
Khangao-Akols	" 282/84
Mulkapur	" 283/85
Khandesh	" 280/82
Muthia Fine	" 275/78
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	" 285/90
Purna Average	" 275/80
Parbhani/Sailu	" 275
Indore/Ujjain	" 280/88
Burwah Sanavay	" 280
Breach Fine M.G.	" 303 1/2 300 May
Breach F.G. M.G.	" 303 1/2 300 May
Westerns Good H.G.	295 May/June+16
Cambodia Fine F.G.	" 315/20
Miraj/Sangli F.G.	" 320/25+30 May/June+27
Compta F.G.M.G.	320/25+30 May/June+27
Dholera	May+8 June+5/6
Kadi/Virangam	

DEMAND BILLS.
New York, April 26.

Demand Bills	450.37
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STOCK EXCHANGE.

FA'RLY STEADY

Bombay, April 27.
Mill shares opened in the neighbourhood of yesterday's closing quotations, and fluctuated within narrow limits but ruled all the time fairly steady. And the undertone was healthy with a small turn over.

Banks—Imperial Bank fully paid changed hands at 1,500 and contributory wanted at 273 1/2. Bank of India quoted 78 and Central 29 1/2.

Miscellaneous—Indian Bleaching and Bombay Steam, Scindia were in good demand. Scindia after having touched 17 1/2 reduced to 16 1/8 and again improved and closed at 17. Bombay Steam transacted at 217 1/2, eased to 213 1/2 and closed at 213 1/2. Bleaching closed 228 1/2 with buyers Burma and Alcock have small fluctuation but remained firm.

Cement Shares—Bundl were in good request which closed at 25 with buyers. While Indian Cement have small fluctuation Katni Ord. 166 1/4.

Mining—Shivrajpur and C. I. Mining have more buyers which closed 47 and 26 1/4 respectively.

We quote—Fazal 331 1/4, Pearl 581 1/4, Century 426 1/4, B. Dyeing 926 1/4, Indore 366 1/4, Bleaching 228 1/2, Nagpur 533 1/2, Swadeshi 533 1/2, New Great 333 1/2, Simplex 175, Colaba 141 1/4, Tata Def. 213 1/2, Ord. 64 1/2, Hydro 1066 1/4, Alcock 308 1/2, Burma Oil 682 1/2, B. Steam 215, Scindia 17 Burma Petrol 6 1/2.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotation.

	Rs.	Divd.	Rs.	as.
Bank of India	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Coopera-	50	2	68	8
tive	25	11	29	2
Central 25	559 p.c.	80	XD	
Hastern	500	40	1500	
Imperial	125	10	373	12
Imperial Conti-	50	4	2	
butory				
Union	10	25		

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bund	10	25	
Central India Min-	10	42Y	26 4 XD
ing	350	166	4
Indian Cement O.	100	176	4
Katul Cement O.	40	650	
Kaini Cement D.	10	7	10
Shivraj Cement O.	10	8Y	47

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad	500 11 p.c.	865
Prantje	100 10 p.c.	148
Amritsar Patis	100 7 p.c.	104
Central Province	10 6 p.c.	99
Dhond Baranati	10 5 p.c.	92
Guzerat	100 5 p.c.	101
Hosharpur Doab	100 5 p.c.	86
Larkana	90 5 p.c.	83
Mandro Bhon	100 5 p.c.	90
Pachora Janmer	100 5 p.c.	90
Sara Shivrajpur	100 5 p.c.	110
Sialkot Narowaj	100 12 p.c.	150
cind Light	500 8 p.c.	685
Tapti Valley	100 4 p.c.	80
Upper Sind Light	100 4 p.c.	80

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam	250	215
Navigation O.	250	240
Bombay Steam	250	240
Navigation P.	150/0	17
India Steam	150/0	17

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric	100 5 p.c.	78
city	1000	840
Andhra Valley O.	1000	965
Andhra Valley P.	1000	965
Bombay Tramways	50	218 140
O.	150	1/8 67
Bombay Tramways	100	6 102
P.	100	75
Karachi Electricity	100	1066
Surat Electricity	100	992
Tata Hydro-Elec.	1,000	7 p.c. 992
O.	1,000	580
Tata Power P.	1,000	845

PRESS COMPANIES.

B.P. Sires	435
Abroaj	500
Fort	475
Harvey & Saba.	500 20/35 1030
Patny	128 17/8 205
Indian Cotton	150
Mamnad Manufac-	150
turing	80 780
New Bear	1,000 925
New East India	400 40 565
New Mofussil P.	400
New Prince of	500 61 510
Waies	500 40 530
Volker	100 308

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	76	308	
Balapur Co., Ltd.	76		21	
B. Burma T. Corpo- ration Ltd.,	125	20	682	
B. Burma T. Corpo- ration New	0	8	208	1
Burma Corporation	10	0/6	9/8	XD
Bombay Ugrad	80	Nil	33	
British Burma Pato- leum	..Sh.	8	0/6	6
Indo-Burma Pato- leum	..	100	..	182
Last Engineering	180	20	140	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY, April 27.
S. S. "Commandant Mages", Captain Ge. eorge, from Dunkirk.
S. S. "Shuja", Captain Lege, from Calcutta.
S. S. "Sumatra Maru", Captain Yoshi-kawa, from Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY, April 28.
S. S. "Ridderkerk", Captain Cortin, for Hamburg.
S. S. "Clan Keith", Captain Haynes for Antwerp via Coast ports.
S. S. "Glenworth", Captain Kelgones for Durban.
S. S. "Shunko Maru", Captain Tanaka for Kobe.
S. S. "Domala", Captain Kitson for Karachi.

LOADING.

BOMBAY, April 27.
Steamer "Mooltan" for London.
Steamer "Gamarin" for London.
Steamer "Shuja" for Jeddah.
Steamer "Dugan" for Rangoon.
Steamer "Skuld" for Australia.
Steamer "Barala" for Bysreh.
S. S. "Commandant Mages": The M. Maritima Coy.'s steamer "Commandant Mages", arrived in harbour yesterday from Dunkirk, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Shuja": The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Shuja" arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.
S. S. "Sumatra Maru": The O. S. K. steamer "Sumatra Maru" arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.
S. S. "Ridderkerk": The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer "Ridderkerk" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. "Clan Keith": The J. F. Coy.'s steamer "Clan Keith" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.
S. S. "Glenworth": The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Glenworth" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with ballast.

S. S. "Shunko Maru": The O. S. K. steamer "Shunko Maru" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Domala": The M. and Coy.'s steamer "Naldeva" will arrive to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer "Nadera" will arrive to-day from London at about 4.30 p.m. with the outward mails of the 14th instant, a general cargo and 80 passengers.

EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, April 27.
The following are the exports from India:
S. S. "Rawalpindi" for London: 160 bales goat skins R. Meepal and Co.; 204 cwt. gum arabic E. Virjee and Co.; 2 pots goss oil E. Virjee and Co.; 2 pots palma rosa oil E. Virjee and Co.; 7 bales goat skins, M. Nissim; 70 bales hemp, K. H. Lukmanjee.
S. S. "Mooltan" for Marseilles: 2 bales calf skins Cox and King, Ltd.
S. S. "Domala" for Antwerp: 30 bales hemp Rayana Bros.
S. S. "Birkenfels" for Hamburg: 6 bales lamb skins Eastern Express Co.
S. S. "Aquila" for Genoa: 1 roll carpet, Volkart Bros.
S. S. "City of Canterbury" for Liverpool: 2,100 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co., Ltd.
For Dunkirk: 8,000 cwt. linseed D. Sassoon and Co.; 500 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.
S. S. "City of Dundee" for New York: 100 cwt. black pepper, R. S. Tatta and Co.; 208 cwt. gum karaya, S. Khetsay and Co.; 300 cwt. gum karaya, N. Majeed and Co.
S. S. "Capo de Monte" for Genoa: 280 bales raw cotton, B. H. Jaithoon; 9 tons old brass scrap, H. K. M. Jaithoon.
S. S. "Commandant Mages" for Haiphong: 1,900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S. S. "Shunko Maru" for Moji: 900 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
For Kobe: 600 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales raw cotton Ozu Bavin and Co.
Osaka: 300 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
For Hong-Kong: 15 cwt. fishmannds, R. Dhanjee and Co.
S. S. "Sumatra Maru" for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton C. Bomanjee and Co.; 1,000 bales raw cotton, Ozu Bavin and Co., Ltd.; 300 bales raw cotton Brel and Co.; 500 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 800 bales raw cotton, C. Danjee and Sons; 300 bales raw cotton, R. D. Tatta and Co.; 500 bales raw cotton, T. M. Frisha, Ltd.
For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 500 bales raw cotton T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; 500 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.

IMPORTS.

BOMBAY, March 27.
S. S. "Marienfeld" from Hamburg. Agents: Lionel Edwards—15 cases metal buttons; 403 cases padlocks; 10 cases brushes; 38 cases buttons; 77 cases hardware; 29 cases hardware; 250 bundles white oil; 23 cases celluloid fairings; 12 cases imitation jewellery; 200 bundles gas tubes; 150 pieces gas tubes; 14 cases earthenware; 171 bales paper; 200 cases steel hinges; 2,100 pieces paraffin box irons; 71 cases umbrella fittings; 10 cases beer; 41 cases paper boxes; 25 cases twill extender; 25 cases combs; 25 cases chemicals; 97 cases cutlery; 12 cases iron locks; 407 cases dyes dry; 60 kegs dyes dry; 8 Dye dyes dry; 48 cases imitation boxes; 65 cases art silk; 22 cases tin lamps; 35 cases China-

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

HARDLY JUSTIFIES OPTIMISTIC VIEW

The weekly report issued by Messrs. Langley & Co. on Tuesday states that as a result of the week's trading in American values for July and October in New York show a net gain of 72 and 74 points respectively.

The major portion of the advance has been occasioned by extensive flooding of the Mississippi, following a period of excessive rainfall.

In connection with this, we have received the following cables from our Liverpool correspondents:—
1. 22/4/27: "Floods very extensive, but if weather favourable, plenty of time to plant."

2. 25/4/27: "Speculative buying on serious flooding absorbing liquidation—telegrams state planting delayed 6 weeks—market will probably work higher."

3. 25/4/27: "Floods introduce material uncertainty which will remain for weeks, supplying incentive to buy—prefer the long side."

As to the ultimate effect of the floods, one well-known authority estimates the maximum production affected as 700,000 bales.

The weather now during the next few weeks will be of considerably more importance particularly in the region of the Mississippi, than it would have been normally and if the present damage is to be repaired, a spell of fine weather is essential to enable replanting.

According to our Liverpool Agents, the Weekly Weather Report issued on the 20th instant stated that weather was mostly favourable with the exception of the Mississippi, North Texas and Oklahoma.

The critical situation which has subsequently arisen in the Mississippi for the time being considerably offsets the favourable weather over the remainder of the belt, and we therefore can only repeat that the weather in the affected area during the next few weeks will be of major importance.

While the present situation appears bullish and may easily develop more so, we would hesitate to follow the advance at this stage of the season and as it is only reasonable to expect a fair spell after the long period of rain, we think better opportunities will be afforded for renewing interests on the "long" side.

Bombay: It may be said that the advance in Americans has been solely responsible for the uplift in local prices as we doubt very much whether the large volume of short covering, which has been the main source of strength, would have taken place had Americans shown any signs of weakness.

Owing to the situation in Japan, any volume of fresh business from this quarter for several weeks seems unlikely, which would appear to be confirmed by the daily fluctuations in the Japanese market.

A fresh factor of bearish import has been provided in the Japanese spinners' decision to curtail production by 15 per cent for six months which, provided the decrease in takings of Indian cotton for the period is commensurate with the output of yarn, may mean a reduction in the neighbourhood of 1½ lakhs of bales in Japanese output.

In view of the fact that we are now well into the fever period of April/May Broom with the long interest very largely in Bazaar hands, the technical position can only be regarded as extremely weak, and since the market is almost entirely devoid of outside support, the maintenance of values for the present depends to a large extent on continued strength in Americans which, we think hardly justifies an optimistic view being taken.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Bombay, April 27.

Messrs. Devkar and Nanjee state in their weekly report that the Silver market showed a net decline of 11 annas since the last report. The market in the middle of the week had fallen owing to poor off-take, great accumulation of stock and large number of delivery orders. It however recovered at the close on account of steady Shanghai Exchange. The highest price for the first settlement touched during the week was Rs. 60.8 on the 19th instant and the lowest Rs. 58.15 on the 25th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1.9.

T. T. Shanghai on London is 0.5/16 lower than the week. The highest rate for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2.7/16 on the 19th instant and the lowest was 2.6/16 yesterday. The political situation in China has not yet improved.

London Silver price is 1/8 lower than the last week's closing. The market was quiet with small business, with China a moderate buyer, while India both bought and sold.

New York Silver price is 56 cents i.e. 7/8 cent lower than the last week. The highest price was 56 7/8 cents on the 18th instant and the lowest 56 cents on the 25th instant.

The prices for Gold are 1 1/2 anna higher, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-10-0 for ready, Rs. 21-10-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-10-3 for the second settlement. The London price having declined to 24-4-10 1/4 on the 20th instant is again 24-4-11 1/2.

With regard to our Silver market the recent fall has been chiefly due to local causes. However the future course of prices will now be principally guided by China where the tone of the market is not so bearish. We therefore hold a favourable opinion of the market in the long run and advise purchases in all easy markets for short profits.

China: 8 cases Chinaware; 19 cases screws 40 kegs antimoniplates; 10 cases ammonium borax; 10 cases paraffin liquid; 17 cases paraffin fitting hinges; 36 cases toys; 10 X's glassware; 10 cases porcelain ware; 10 cases balances.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value	Paid up	per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£102.0.0	
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4.16.3	
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	£100	£100	£82.10.0	
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 8. 0	
Bombay Port Trust 5% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£108.10.0	
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 9. 6	
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.13.9	
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 6.7.6	
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£109.0.0	
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£100.10.0	
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£96.10.0	
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	£1	£1	£ 10.16.9	
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.10.0	
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£ 0.3.9	
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6.10.0	
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£17.15.0	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	£125	£125	£13.0.0	
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£70.0.0	
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£90.5.0	
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£60.0.0	
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£103.0.0	
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.10.0	
Langki Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.15.0	
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.2.6	
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	£10m	£10m	£0.16.9	
National Bank of India Ltd.	£25	£12/10	£48.5.0	
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	£10	£10	£4.15.0	
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£9.10.0	
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81.10.0	
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.13.0	
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£100	£100	£194.0.0	
—do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£87.10.0	
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£97.15.0	
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	£98.10.0	
War Loan 5% (1929/47)	£100	£100	£100.10.0	

Remarks:—Market—rather firmer.
War Loan xD £2.10.0.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 25-4-27.

Name	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	1 2 6
4 1/2% India Loan 1950/55	91 5 0
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 8 9
Anglo Dutch Plants of Java	2 9 0
Attock Oil	1 2 6
Associated Portland Cement	0 19 0
Bengal Iron Ord.	0 14 1/2
Burma Copn.	0 14 0
British American Tobacco	5 3 0
Courtaulds Ord.	5 17 6
Calico Printers	1 6 9
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	1 12 9
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	4 18 9
English Elec. Co. Ord.	0 10 0
Fine Spinners Ord.	2 4 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 10 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	4 7 6
Siemens Bros.	1 7 0
Central Provinces Manganese	6 11 3
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	6 0 0
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	2 0 3
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 9 4 1/2
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust	2 2 6
Sondan Plantations	4 10 7 1/2
Vickers Ord.	0 10 3
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin)	0 11 6
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	5 3 9

Remarks:—Government Securities—Strong.
General Securities—Firm.
Oil Shares—Steady but little doing.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 27.
Ready Prices have improved by an anna or two per cwt in yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/4 per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 11/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Sh. 16/10 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Sh. 16/9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Sh. 16/55 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/5 per cwt F.B.H.
Jammagar C. I. F.—
Shipment March Sh. 17/2 per cwt.
Shipment April Sh. 17/1 per cwt.
F.B.H.
E. R. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/8 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 16/10 per cwt.
F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 26.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
June per cwt 16/7-12.
July/Sept per cwt 16/6.
Oct/Dec per cwt 16/6.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Bombay:—
July/Sept per cwt 16/7-3/4.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Karachi:—
July/Sept per cwt 16/8-1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)
Week ending 22nd April
Brought into sight this week 198, this season 17,426, last season 15,230.
Receipts at U. S. Ports this week 104, this season 12,169, last season 8,909.
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.
To Great Britain this week 44, this season 2,340, last season 2,010.
To Continent this week 93, this season 5,534, last season 3,762.
To Japan, Canada &c. this week 41, this season 1,702, last season 1,180.
Total this week 138, this season 9,576, last season 6,952.
World's Spinners Taking of American Cotton this week 322, this season 13,584, last season 12,400.
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.
Great Britain (All kinds) this week 16, this season 2,221, last season 2,489.
VISIBLE SUPPLY.
Stocks at American Ports this season 2,154, last season 1,032.
Stocks at American Interior Towns this season 859, last season 1,540.
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent this season 2,929, last season 1,338.
Total this season 5,942, last season 3,970.
Last week this season 6,034, last season 4,101.
Difference on week this season —92, last season —131.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN.

All kinds this season 1,597, last season 894.
—Exports of American Cotton to India this week nil, last week 1,300.
Total shipped so far this season this week 2,26,800, last week 2,26,800.

COFFEE.

New York, April 26.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15-13/16.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. V. H. A. Ganmy in their weekly report issued on the 23rd inst. State that owing to Easter Holidays there were three working days last week and distinctly a holiday feeling prevailed on these days and very little business of any interest was transacted, hence there was nothing interesting to report last week.

Notes:—Were steady on reopening of the market and in spite of a week long in the prices were all throughout steady and in some counters a higher tendency was evident. The outlook is more and more optimistic in view of future strengthening of the position owing to favourable rates of raw material.

The speculative scrips. Howrah, Clive and National after opening at last week's best rates firmed up to Rs. 51/6, 46, and 37 respectively with a slightly easier rates at the close.

Craig, Waverley, Hukumchand, Birla and Presidency touched 7, 9/4, 18, 14/12 and 12 showing keen interest taken by small investors.

Among the higher priced counters Auckland due to high dividend jumped recording a substantial rise of 25 points touching Rs. 350 with buyers' over. Lansdowne owing to low dividend did not improve and were quoted Rs. 335, Dalhousie, Lawrence moved up touching Rs. 555 & 740 respectively. Union had a sharp rise and were quoted Rs. 785 at the close.

Empire and Northbrook record a rise of about two points.

Anglo India, Chiviot, Naitati, Kinnia, son and Gondalpara show a rise of 20, 15, 20, 30 and 50 points respectively.

Market closed easy with a steady undertone.

Dividends proposed: Auckland 20, Cive 1/12, Dalhousie 35, Kinnison 65, Lansdowne 5, Lawrence 40, Standard 35, Union 55 and Bally 7/8.

Cottons:—Were practically neglected this week.

Coals:—This section is showing more and more weakness and the sellers do not find buyers in spite of offering at much below the price of the official quotations in many cases. Ghusick have further declined to Rs. 6/8. The tone appears to be quite gloomy.

Tea Shares:—Were quiet with around sellers and business was very difficult to put through. Only a few deals have been recorded at lower prices viz. Teapore 11/4, Desai & Parbhatia 360 etc.

Banks:—Small transactions are reported in Imperial Bank F. P. and Centenary at 1455 and 3/0 respectively.

Govt. Securities:—In the latter part of the week much interest was exhibited in this section and the prices have firmed up. 3½ p.c. Paper, 4 p.c. New Loan and 5 p.c. 1945-55 quoting at Rs. 79 and 108.10 respectively at the close. The reason for the rise is the easiness prevalent in the money market.

Miscellaneous:—Most of the scrips in this section exhibit practically no change. Burn & Co. are steady at Rs. 235. Indian Iron & Steel after being done upto 11/12 had buyers at 11/8 at the close. Enquiry in the Indian Standard Wagon has again disappeared.

All the scrips of the Sugar section are quite steady. Madan Theatre have again eased off and touching Rs. 5 had buyers at Rs. 5/6 at the close. Burma Finance were steady at Rs. 7.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

Bombay, April 27.

The following are the fluctuations of the Bazaar Gun Cotton rates of the bazar.

(B. T.)
Opening:—11.0 Rs. 295 1/2.
12.15 Rs. 297 settlement rate.
1.30 Rs. 298.
2.45 Rs. 298.
4.0 Rs. 299 1/4.
5.15 Rs. 301 1/2.
6.30 Rs. 302 1/2.

Last 7.0 Rs. 302 1/2.
To-day's highest rate Rs. 303, lowest rate Rs. 295 1/2.
25 delivery orders were issued to-day.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 27.
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 26th inst.:
Wheat 8,024 cwt.
Unseed 26,445 ..
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds 1,281 ..
Gingellyseeds 549 ..
Poppyseed 790 ..
Groundnuts 2,759 ..
Castorseed 8,009 ..
Rice 2,194 ..
Myrabolams 4,123 ..
Cottonseed 2,048 ..
Mowrased 201 ..
Gram 5,992 ..
Jowar 2,629 ..
Barley 1,143 ..
Pajree 3,463 ..
Coal 2,488 tons.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 26.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & Co. £ 19-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £ 113-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation £ 9-1/2
National Bank £ 48-1/4
Eastern Bank £ 6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent £ 86-3/4
Conversion Loan £ 76-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 103
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 per cent £ 57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent £ 60
Sterling Loan £ 60
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent £ 60-3/4
Sterling Loan £ 53
War Loan 5 p.c. (ex. div.) £ 100-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91-3/8

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 26.
Linseed, Oil naked London cwt:—
May/Aug. delivery buyers 31/9.
Sept./Dec. delivery buyers 32/9.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
April 27.
Rs. a. p.

KHADI:—
Textile 0 11 6
Century 0 10 9
Jacob 0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon 0 10 6
Apollo 0 10 9

LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 in.

Standard Mill 0 15 0
Century 91 1/2 92 1/2 0 14 9
Century 6404-8705 0 15 6
Hindustan Mill 0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal) 0 15 0
Phoenix 0 15 3
Pabany (Phoolmala) 0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangji) 0 14 9
Kalamardan 0 14 6
Daud Sahib 0 14 6
Ganga Ghat 0 14 6

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303

Rachael Mill 0 15 6
Hindustan Mill 0 15 0
David Mill 0 15 6
Apollo Mill 0 15 6
Moon Mill 0 15 6

LONG CLOTH Quality:—

Swan Finlay 0 14 6
Gold Mohor 0 14 0

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.

LATEST QUOTATIONS	
	April 27,
	Rs. a. p.
Silver Ready	25 14 0
	0 3 0
	lower.
Silver Forward	25 12 0
	0 3 0
	lower.
Tone of Market.—Quiet.	

WEBER AND SEELANDER,
HELMSTEDT, GERMANY.

One of the most manufacturers of soap making machinery are being represented in India now. Those who intend to start Soap Factory or wish to extend their factory are requested to send complete details, the amount which they wish to invest, and the quantity of soap either toilet or bar soap they wish to produce, to their Sole Representative in India.

MR. RUSTOMJI NOWROJI
BAPASOLA,
18, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.DAYAR'S COLLEGE
OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.B.), INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. CH. L. L.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) AND GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (A.C.C.) for which there is an unlimited demand and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.A.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked-in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Consult PRINCIPAL DAYAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co.

of 119, Meadows Street, Fort,
Bombay

beg to announce their appointment as Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.

The present New and Used Stores awaiting disposal by the Army in India consist of large quantities of:-

- (1) Engineering Stores.
- (2) Machinery.
- (3) Engines.
- (4) Pumps.
- (5) Motor Transport Spare Parts.
- (6) Dairy Plants.
- (7) Electrical Stores.
- (8) X Ray Stores.
- (9) Disinfectors.
- (10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
- (11) Saddlery.
- (12) Leather.
- (13) Army Clothing of all description.

And several other things.

Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1927.

THE TRUE CAUSE.

During these unfortunate times when the country is afflicted with the disease of communal bickerings and misunderstanding, it is a measure which should provoke serious reflection in the mind of all patriotic Indians, how to eradicate the pest, it is natural that a variety of people should busy themselves with suggestions, which they hasten to make public for the avoidance of the communal riots which are the result of these communal bickerings. Some would ascribe all the guilt to the fanatics of each side who preach Shudh and Sangathan in one case, and Tabligh in the other, in their opinion always with political 'arriere pensee'; others would hold the Arya Samaj particularly responsible for the development of the communal ill-feeling. The 'Times of India' has now become aware that it is very necessary that some attempt should be made to discover the cause or causes of all these communal riots. It wants "a full inquiry by the Government of India" and it asserts that if, as the result of such an inquiry, the Government find that "the root of all the trouble is in the Arya Samaj," they ought not to hesitate "to suppress that body."

This is a deplorable and mischievous suggestion. It will make the communal situation much worse than it is. It is like providing a remedy which is infinitely worse than the disease. The Arya Samaj owed not a little of its sudden rise to popularity amongst the Hindu reformers to the "persecution" it suffered at the hands of Sir Louis Dane and his advisers when he was at the head of the Punjab administration and even now to a certain type of official mentality it has become an "idee fixe" that the Arya Samajist is a "disloyal" person.

No Government which hopes honestly to prevent communal riots can afford to be looked upon, however unjustified the charge may be in many cases, as being partial to any particular movement or community. If to-morrow religious movements like the Tanzim movement or the Sangathan movement are prohibited by legislative enactment, the action will produce such an acute feeling of resentment in this country that even an alien Government, which "hopes to assert its authority and retain its prestige by perpetually playing one community off against the other, will not be able to withstand the storm of opposition, which will not be restricted to one community alone. The comparison drawn by the 'Times of India' between the possible suppression of the Arya Samaj movement and the suppression of 'Sati' a hundred years ago is as mischievous as it is wide of the mark. The abolition of 'Sati' was a humanitarian act, and it appealed to the mass of the people as a whole although a strong section of orthodox Hindus resented this invasion of ritualistic freedom. But the very fact that there is no evidence on record to show that a whole population rebelled against the arbitrary suppression of this custom is proof enough that the humanitarian aspect of such suppression did not fail to make its instinctive appeal. If the Government of India are really anxious to hold a thorough inquiry into the cause of communal riots and take direct steps to check them they will be extremely ill-advised to pounce upon the Arya Samaj as the root of all trouble and seek to suppress it. It is a movement of genuine and patient reform of Hinduism, and if it has assumed a political aspect in the eyes of the Punjab authorities, it is not the fault of the Arya Samajist but of the stupid policy launched by Sir Louis Dane who read "sedition" into the activities of the Samaj.

But need the Government of India hold a general inquiry into the cause or causes of communal riots? In the eyes of non-official Indian India the causes are plain and intelligible. The communal riots are due far more to the callous indifference which officialdom shows to the need of developing a well co-ordinated policy of preventing riots than to the fanaticism which leads actually to these violent affrays. The forces of law and order, as the sad tale of recent riots abundantly illustrates, generally arrive after the event to make a few haphazard arrests. If those responsible for preserving law and order do happen to be present during the rioting, they quickly lose their heads and resort to force. We entirely associate ourselves with the remark of the 'Times of India' that "there can be little doubt that the frequency with which recourse is made to shooting must raise the gravest fears." The Kulkarni incident shows, however, that the Government of Bengal do not suffer from these "grave fears." On the contrary, they regard the whole thing of such a minor importance that a departmental inquiry has been sufficient in their eyes to investigate this notorious affair when "by oversight" thirty-seven rounds were fired while or after was given to fire only one round, in the Radical Press of England the affair creates a feeling of horror. In this land where a type of officialdom evidently considers Indian life cheap, the Government remain serenely unconscious as if nothing out of the way had occurred. "Incidents of this nature," remarked 'Lansbury's Labour Weekly', "in commenting upon the incident, 'are by no means isolated. They would not be tolerated in this country, or in any country where there was a free people.' A truer observation could not have been made. If Indians were a 'free people' and had a Government of their own they would take the most efficient measures to prevent communal rioting by holding the forces of law and order in the areas known to be affected by communal fanaticism heavily responsible for the disturbance of public peace. An Indian Government would take measures to insist that the right of conversion and re-conversion, which is a legitimate exercise of individual freedom, is not disturbed, and would try its level best to minimise the chances of fanatical parties coming to blows in this regard by making it imperative that every such conversion and re-conversion, particularly in the case of minors, is duly registered before properly constituted authorities. It would actively promote Boards of Conciliation whose duty it would be to strive to reconcile two contending communal parties, and which would, like the Rev. M. Grace at Panna, be actively helpful in exploiting every avenue of peaceful reconciliation. But the calamity of this country is that the alien nature of its Government is brought out nowhere in such vivid and dismal colours as in its handling of these communal differences. If the Government of India and the Provincial Governments care to escape the suspicion deepening in the public mind that they are not averse to the continuance of these squabbles as a justification for the continuance of the bureaucratic and irresponsible administration of this country, it is in their power to revive their attitude towards the whole question and take effective measures to prevent these out-

bursts of communal frenzy in which an inefficient administration allows the hoodlums of every community to resort to undisturbed violence.

RADICAL REFORMS.

We welcome the entry of the newly-formed Workers' and Peasants' Party into the arena of Congress Politics and we are gratified to see that radical proposals, not very different from those to which Mr. Saklatvala gave expression in his speeches, will at last be placed before the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. We, however, wish that the new party had imported less heat and acrimony in the introductory paragraphs of its first manifesto and thus made it easier for the more go-ahead Congress leaders to agree to at least some of its suggestions without appearing to endorse the very serious charges made against the past work and character of the Congress. It is, indeed, as unjust as it is untrue to say that "the present leadership of the Congress has tied itself to a programme of work which is of benefit to an insignificant section of the people, the big capitalists and their allies, the intellectual and professional upper classes". As if the Congress and its leaders had not always championed the rights of the poorest of peasants for the reduction of the burdens on their lands and had not emphatically urged the introduction of free and compulsory education throughout the land. We are, however, prepared to recognise that the Congress has paid very insufficient attention, in spite of occasional resolutions and war-cries to the organisation of peasants and workers and has thus been reduced, on the admission of the distinguished President himself, to the poor level of a paper organisation. The Congress is thus face to face with a dead wall, and it is generally admitted that its policy and programme require to be overhauled in order to instil new life into its bones and resuscitate the political life in the country. Suggestions in this behalf are, therefore, pouring in from all sides. While some would weaken the resolutions of the Congress in such a way as would be tantamount to surrender to the bureaucracy, others hope to usher in the millennium by hoisting once more the banners of Non-Co-operation and mass civil disobedience. But the first policy would be weak-kneed and suicidal while the latter course would only lead to a temporary furor to be speedily followed by a worse reaction. The only method of pushing on the Congress movement ahead is to reconstruct its programme on the broad lines of uniting all national forces for joint action in the legislatures and of enlisting the active co-operation of new forces of peasants' and workers' organisations for work outside them. In so far as the new party seeks the re-orientation of the Congress on these lines, we ungrudgingly accord it our support and recommend its detailed proposals to the careful and sympathetic consideration of the leaders of the Congress.

With much that the Party has stated about civil disobedience—including the general strike within its scope—as well as the policy in the Councils and about the minimum demands of the peasants and the workers, the leaders of the Congress will find themselves in agreement. We only wish the sword of a national strike had been less vehemently rattled by the enthusiastic advocates of the party in view of the hot controversy raging on the subject in England and in view of its own admission that "a great general awakening will have to be brought about before this weapon of direct action can be effectively used." The party has also done well to advise Congress members to use the Councils "to the fullest extent for the furtherance of the above-mentioned programme and to bring more and more power in the hands of the people" while at the same time recommending the use of "the policy of continuous, consistent and uniform obstruction" to all Government measures whereby the bureaucracy intends to or is likely to strengthen its position. Controversy will, however, rage over the party's proposals to limit the rate of interest to 7 per cent. and rent to 10 per cent. of the total produce to be paid direct to the State. Thus it would appear as if the Zamindars are to be eliminated altogether from the new regime. This, if intended, would amount to a tall order. But the time has certainly come when the Congress must unhesitatingly ask for the limitation of demands of the State and landlords alike on the actual tillers of the soil, who are being ground down under the present system of administration. Similarly, it is difficult to see how the Congress can help committing itself to a plain statement of the rights of urban workers. It is by these proposals that the mettle and the spirit of the present leadership of the Congress will be tested. We trust they will be fully alive to the necessity of the new situation and will be prepared to go a long way towards accepting the somewhat radical proposals—in spirit if not in letter—that will be placed before the A.I.C.C. by the accredited representatives of the new Party.

OPEN LETTER.

TO PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU M. L. A.

(BY DIEU ET MON DROIT.)

Panditji,

I wonder what history will have to say about you and your achievements ever since the day you got elected to the Assembly. History, as you perhaps know, is a lying jade; and is written in the most curious manner. Let me illustrate by a story from the life of Prince Bismarck. Lord Ode Rusel, British Ambassador to Prussia, went to visit the Iron Chancellor during the famous days the latter was staying at Versailles, as conqueror. When the Ambassador arrived, he was told the Chancellor was closeted with Count Ammin. His Lordship had not waited long before Ammin came out, fanning himself with his handkerchief and looking as if he were about to choke. "I can't understand," he said to the waiting Ambassador, "how Bismarck can bear that—smoking the strongest havanas in a stuffy little room. I had to beg him to open the window." And grumbling thus, the Count went out. His Lordship was then called in; and when he entered the sanctum of the Chancellor, he found the latter gasping for breath almost at the open window. "What strange tastes people have!" he remarked to the Ambassador after exchange of the usual compliments, "Ammin has just left me but he was so overpoweringly perfumed that I could stand it no longer and had to open the window." Well might the envoy have asked in after life, on relating the story, "What is historical truth?"

Would it be quite as serious in your own case, Panditji? You are unquestionably the leader of the strongest single, homogeneous group in the Indian Legislature; and though there may be many waiting for your shoes to devolve on them, I know of none who is big enough to wear them. But that is an objective fact of contemporary history, for which what is the true explanation? What does the Swaraj Party, the newly baptised Congress Party, if you so desire, mean by making and keeping you the leader? What do you intend by becoming and remaining the leader of as fiery and unmanageable a team as ever was? What does the Government mean by treating you, on all significant occasions, not only as the leader of the strongest Opposition group, but even as the spokesman of Indian Nationalist aspirations? And what does the country expect from this leadership and importance of yours? What, I ask, is the true common explanation of this marvellous fact of contemporary history? Or is there no such single explanation at all?

Let me review in brief the most outstanding incidents in your career as leader, if only to see if any explanation at all is possible. The first session under your leadership opened with a flourish of trumpets, like the total rejection of the Budget, which in no way daunted the powers-that-be. Let us be honest, and discard all political blinkers, and let us stare the facts in the face. Lord Reading set the tone, and Whitehall as well as Simla joined the endless refrain of co-operation before concession, till even the fleet of the Swarajist Vallhalla began to waver, to desert, to rebel. Your promise of absolute and universal obstruction had a grain of the sublime in it, which being according to an age-long platitude, next door to folly, ceased to appeal to the slow-coaches in your caravan. In fact your opposition was rather a process of discriminating obstruction than an unreasoning opposition, simply for the sake of opposing, as all Oppositions since the world began have done, and ought to do. You are, however, man enough to know the weakness of your own army; and so, though you changed the tactics, you were general enough not to make the change painfully evident, until one of your prominent followers in the Assembly forced your hand. It was a travesty of all the election promises of the Swarajists to propose a stalwart like Mr. V. J. Patel to the Speaker's Chair in the Assembly; and few could realise your move in officially making him the Swaraj Party's candidate that you were seeking to make a good riddance of bad rubbish. Mr. Patel is a most inconvenient subordinate; and I at least cannot blame you, if, in the interests of party discipline, in the name of the integrity of the Nationalist army, for the sake of a tactical or at least a spectacular triumph of the Swaraj Party, you supported Mr. Patel's candidature. But was it, honestly, in consistency with the promise and professions of a party pledged at the hustings to relentless opposition? I remember a meeting of the A.I.C.C. in Bombay in 1922, where the late Mr. C. R. Das was asked by this same Mr. Patel if the creed as outlined then of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly would mean that if the Government themselves brought in a motion for the release of Mahatmajee the Swarajists should oppose it; and if my memory does not play me false, I think Mr. Das replied, "certainly." Was it for a party with such a programme

IV.

to put forward its own candidate for the Speaker's chair? For what is the Speaker? Where would he be, but for the constitution the Swarajists were publicly pledged to upset by regular opposition? Was not that election the first nail in the coffin of organised obstruction as a policy?

While you are finding answers for these queries, may I also refer to another phase of your career as leader in the Assembly? I am not one of those who have nothing but criticism for you and your doings. On the contrary, I think given the circumstances as they were during all these years, you have achieved the utmost possible; and without the grace, the polish, the 'bonhomie', the dash of cynicism that characterise you, I feel convinced not a tenth of what has been done would have been done. You had to work with poor tools; but though it might sound like a poverty of the craftsman himself, if he begins to quarrel with the tools he has got, it is open to an outside critic making up the balance-sheet to give you every credit for what is your due. But when this has been admitted to your credit, does there remain nothing to add on the other side? I wonder if posterity would ever come to know the doings behind the scenes during, for example, the fight for the protection of the Indian Steel Industry; or of the manoeuvrings with the cotton magnates. It may be permissible to you to refer to Mr. Bir-la's money-bags in connection with the last general elections; though I doubt if such a reference was and could be quite in harmony with the very high sense of public decency and honour that has marked you in other phases of your career. But I put it to you if a man who makes such allusions could himself be immune from the argument of "Tu Quoque." Was it merely an intellectual inability, I ask, to come to an independent decision on the last Currency issue in the Assembly, which led you silently to acquiesce in the founding of the popular agitation in that regard? And was there no other motive of disappointed hopes to account for this, the first and the most painful lapse on your part as leader of the Nationalist forces? Have you considered all the consequences of such a development, of such traditions becoming rooted, while democratic institutions are still in the making in this country? Again, I leave you to answer.

You are too great, Panditji, to misunderstand fully the meaning and purport of this communication, which, believe me, emanates from one who, if he cannot sign himself an unqualified admirer of you, has at least the most unbounded admiration for your skill as leader, for your 'savoir-faire' in delicate and unexpected situations, for your ability to grasp the hidden significance of the shifting position in a public debate on vital issues, and handle them in a masterly and at the same time dignified manner, which has evoked more than once unqualified praise even from your opponents. But still, you will, I trust, agree that a position like yours, a programme like that of your party, is anomalous. You have not been really opposing, just for the sake of opposing. It was perfectly right and wise for you to have accepted a seat on the Sken Committee fraught with so much importance to the very existence of India as a nation, even though that act was not in accordance with the declared policy of your party; you were misled into sacrificing a key-position when you resigned that seat, out of a mistaken sense of loyalty to the letter of your published programme. But see what such a shilly-shallying (Pardon the expression; it certainly is not your prominent characteristic, though in this particular matter, I can find no other to take its place) has led to. Your political opponents can justly point to it as a piece of arrant inconsistency, which lacks even the shadow of justification that Mr. Patel's election to the chair had; and it has led to a report by the Sken Committee which postpones unconsciously the realisation of the fondest dream of every Nationalist soul in India, the privilege to defend her frontiers by her own sons. But this is not all. You have once more been returned to the Assembly, practically in command of the same legions. Your deliberate attempts at giving prominence to the Congress President seems to me—forgive me for saying so—of a piece with your characteristic cynicism. For among big, no doubt many good qualities, Mr. Srinivasan Iyengar does not number the intimate experience that you have of leading a party in a new democracy. Merely because he follows the profession of Cicero, it does not follow that he would have the tact of a Walpole, would it? One can understand your desire to show him up, in the role of a leader; but consider the cost to the country of those amateur theatricals on a large scale. The Constitutional Com-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Waiting for Centuries.

In his scathing condemnation of the military policy of the Government of India in a speech at Lucknow on Tuesday, Mr. Jinnah referred to the fact that there were at present only 44 Indian officers in the Army in India out of a total of 3,600. "At this rate," he very pertinently remarked, "centuries would elapse before India had her Army officered by her own men." He further charged the Government of India with "taking good care" to select candidates of such doubtful calibre for the vacancies allowed for India at Sandhurst, that more than fifty per cent. of them failed to get in. We would like to ask Mr. Jinnah how far the Sken Committee's report has really attempted to mend these matters. The verdict of the public is that it has not, and it can only lament the pliable nature of the Indian members of that Committee, which induced them to agree to absurdly modest proposals just in order to be able to sign a unanimous report. We may assure Mr. Jinnah that the public will not "cease agitating" about it.

Education in Panchmahals.

The School Board of the Panchmahals, which has the reputation of being the most backward district in Gujarat, deserves to be warmly congratulated on the many excellent reforms that it has already effected in the administration of the schools in the district which it took over from the Education Department barely a year ago. We have criticised in these columns the Local Board of this District for precipitately yielding to the pressure of Government in taking over the responsibility of these schools before the obnoxious rules framed under the new Education Act were suitably revised. But apart from this fact, the School Board, under the able direction of Mr. Mukadam and Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, may well pride itself not only on introducing national songs, photos of eminent Indians and similar other welcome changes in their schools and changing their timings and holidays so as to suit the conveniences of the rural areas but also on prescribing the text-books published by the Gujarat Vidya-pith in suppression of those ordered by Government and on organising the Scout movement among the students committed to its charge. It is, again, very gratifying to learn that the Scout movement has already so far advanced in this district as to justify the leaders in actually holding for the first time a grand rally in the district on the first week of June under the presidency of the Education Minister. We trust the School Board will be enabled to maintain the progress it has attained in its admirable work on these sound lines which afford an excellent example for other School Boards of this Presidency to follow.

Encouraging Swadeshi Enterprise.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay deserve congratulations on having recently taken a step which will be cordially welcomed by Indian manufacturers. They had to sanction an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,82,513 for providing cast iron roller paths for crane wheels in Alexandra docks. They had received fourteen tenders for the contract, seven from English firms, six from Indian firms, and one from the Bombay Agents of a Continental firm. Messrs. Head Wrightson and Co., an English firm, had quoted the lowest tender, but the Trustees had directed their Chief Engineer to inspect some local foundries and the trial order given to Messrs. Meherally Hirji and Co., resulted in the firm supplying cast iron rollers of which the quality of the metal in the casting was good though the Engineer had grave doubts whether the firm would maintain the standard required. The Trustees, however, decided to give 10 per cent. of the order as a trial order to Messrs. Meherally Hirji and Co., the rest of the contract being placed with the English firm which had quoted the lowest tender. We hope this enthusiasm for Swadeshi will endure and lead to greater encouragement of Indian enterprise in the immediate future.

Children's Playgrounds.

The Municipal Commissioner assured the Corporation on Tuesday that the Government, the Improvement Trust, and the Municipality had kept in view "for a considerable number of years" the desirability of providing open spaces for recreation. This is an excellent assurance as assurances go, but what members of the Corporation like Dr. Viegas want to know, is whether they have to wait for "another considerable number of years" before the desirability becomes translated into something tangible. The Corporation was right in agreeing to Dr. Viegas' suggestion that the question of providing recreation grounds for children should be referred back for further consideration by the Committee which is dealing with the subject. Financial stringency is no excuse for postponing the consideration of a scheme which is vital to the health of the younger generation in this city. It is a piecemeal and rapee foolish policy to deny them play-grounds to-day and be forced to spend lakhs on hospital accommodation for the rickety unhealthy citizens to-morrow.

AN EXCITING FINISH

ADAM'S APPLE WINS

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS

LONDON, April 27.
The Two-Thousand Guineas resulted as follows:

ADAM'S APPLE 1
CALL BOY 2
SICKLE 3
From good start, Tetraet obtained a slight lead from Damon, Tattoo, Hot Night, Call Boy and Adams Apple. Below the busies Call Boy and Adams Apple went to the front followed by Damon, Hot Night, Shiamoor and Sickle. At the distance Call Boy and Adams Apple were fighting out a great finish with Sickle coming up rapidly. Adams Apple won in a most exciting manner. Hot Night was fourth. Time was one minute forty-eight and one fifth seconds.
The only addition was Dingaans Day (F. Fox). Otherwise, the runners were identical with the probabilities—Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, April 27.

Starting Price betting: 20 to 1 against Adams Apple, 5 to 2 against Call Boy, 10 to 1 against Sickle. Twenty-three run. Won by short head. Half length separated the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS

LONDON, April 26.

The following are alterations in the Two Thousand Guineas probabilities:—Son and Heir (blank), Shiamoor (black); Birthright (T. Burns):

In the Two Thousand Guineas, Son and Heir will be ridden by Carljake Shiamoor by Lane, Bernadotte by G. Richards and Fair Dominic by Winter.—Reuter.

PATEL'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

LONDON, April 27.

"Our House is quieter than your House of Commons" declared Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to a representative of the Reuter as the outstanding amongst his early impressions of the House of Commons. Mr. Patel has already had several long conversations with the Speaker Mr. Whitley with reference to the points that have arisen in Indian Legislative Assembly. He interviewed Earl Winter to-day, and will probably see Mr. Baldwin this afternoon at the Reuter. Mr. Patel proceeds later to Dublin and Belfast to study Parliamentary methods. Mr. Patel hopes to visit Paris, Brussels and Berlin for the same purpose en route to India.—Reuter.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

500 PERSONS KILLED.

10 MILLION ACRES INUNDATED.

LONDON, April 26.

Memphis.—Over 100 persons are known to have been dead as a result of the floods, but it is estimated that between 300 and 500 have perished. Six more towns have been overwhelmed.

Arkansas City is under six feet of water. Thousands further down the river are frantically strengthening embankments using electric glares to detect leaks. It is calculated that two million cubic feet of water are passing Memphis, every second, ten times the normal. Ten million acres have been inundated although the crest of the floods is only half-way down the valley.—Reuter.

AVIATOR KILLED IN CRASH

END OF A PROMISING CAREER.

LONDON, April 26.

Newport News.—Commander Noel Davis who was making preparations for a non-stop flight from New York to Paris was killed while testing the giant biplane "American Legion" when it crashed near Meadick. His companion Lieutenant Wooster was also killed. Neither had time to jump clear when the machine, which apparently developed engine trouble fell several hundred feet. It was seen last in a test flight prior to its departure for the real attempt.

Noel Davis was on the staff of the Rear Admiral Strauss in war time, and was engaged in laying mine barrage in the North Sea. He resigned his commission when he returned to the United States, but qualified as a naval aviator. The War Department at his request, released a big bomber for his New York-Paris flight. This was recently officially inspected and pronounced fit. Noel Davis announced his intention to compete in flight made only a fortnight ago completely surprised his rivals including Byrd.—Reuter.

DOUBLE SWARAJIST VICTORY.

MR. SEN GUPTA RE-ELECTED

KEEN MAYORALTY CONTEST

THE NEW DEPUTY MAYOR

CALCUTTA, April 27.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held this evening, Mr. Morgan presiding, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was re-elected Mayor, the voting being 45 for and 40 against. The contest lay between the alderman Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and J. N. Basu. As the result was declared, Mr. Sen Gupta was enthusiastically cheered and garlanded.

Mr. Unudulla, the only aspirant to the post of Deputy Mayor was elected to that post.—Free Press.

ANOTHER SWARAJIST VICTORY

CALCUTTA, April 27.

In the bye-election for the Howrah non Muslim Municipal seat of the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. Khagendranath Ganguli (Swarajist) who secured 3,301 votes, was returned defeating Mr. Charuchandra Singh (Responsivist), who got 2,950 votes.

The successful candidate was greeted with vociferous cheering as the result was announced.—Free Press.

A. I. C. C. TO MEET ON MAY 12

POSTPONED FOR PROMINENT MEMBERS TO ATTEND

MADRAS, April 27.

The General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. writes that the President of the A. I. C. C. has postponed the meetings of the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee, fixed for the 5th May, to 12th May, at Bombay, with a view to enable prominent members, including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Pandit Motilal, to attend. Members are requested to consider this Press announcement as due notice. The A. I. C. C. now meets at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th, at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. The Working Committee meets the same day, and at the same place at 8.30 a.m.—A. P.

THE DEPRESSION WEAKENS

DUST-STORMS AND LIGHT RAINFALLS

SIMLA, April 27.

Disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay of Bengal are less marked to-day, but extensive thunderstorms have again occurred in the Peninsula and Tenasserim. The depression over north-west India has weakened, after causing numerous dust-storms along the frontier and a few light falls of rain over the Punjab Hills and the North-West Frontier Province.

Chief amounts are: Victoria Point three-quarters of an inch; Mergui, Tavoy, Jessore, Akola and Dharampur quarter; Mangalore one and a half; Calicut two; Triyandrum half; Tinnevely three; Pamban one and a half; Madras, Trichinopoly and Cuddalore three-quarters; and Coimbatore one. zz
Forecast: Depress in South Madras.—A. P.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING SCOURGE

MR. FAROOKI'S MOVE, TO PUT DOWN BUCKET SHOPS

MADRAS, April 27.

Mr. Abdul Latif Farooki has given notice of two resolutions which he intends to move at the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly at Simla. He will urge on the Government to take steps to put an end to bucket shops all over India and relieve the country of "this daily gambling, which has become a source of increasing poverty of Indians." He will also ask the Government to appoint a Committee of nine members three non-official members of the Assembly, three Government officials and three representatives of the All-India Postal Union to enquire into the grievances of postal employees.—A. P.

"SMUGGLING WHISKY FROM CANADA."

LONDON, Apr. 26.

Detroit.—Sarsfield Smiddy, 21 year old son of the Irish Free State Minister to the United States, charged with smuggling 43 bottles of whisky from Canada has been held for trial in default of 15,000 dollars bail. It was alleged that the bottles were hidden beneath the radiator of a motor-car which Smiddy said he had borrowed and that they were detected after he had crossed in a ferry boat, owing to one of the bottles leaking.—Reuter's Special.

GEORGE JOSEPH SPEAKS

SOVIET GOLD FOR CANTON?

MILITARY OPERATIONS AT STANDSTILL.

TENSE SITUATION AT HANKOW.

LONDON, April 26.

Peking.—That the Soviet Government had paid ten million gold dollars to support the Cantonese military and anti-foreign movements during the past year has been revealed by books of the Russian Bank seized in a recent raid according to a statement issued by the police. Money had been remitted chiefly through the Soviet Military Attaché at Peking. A complete list of munitions supplied by the Soviet has also been discovered.—Reuter.

GENERAL SITUATION IN CHINA

MR. LOCKER-LAMPSON'S STATEMENT

RUGBY, April 26.

Mr. Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, gave the results of the situation in China in reply to questions in Parliament. He said:—

At Hankow, British warships "Carlisle," "Vindictive," "Keppel" and "Wolsey" have arrived to reinforce the British naval forces already in the port. Most of the Japanese community have also been evacuated. The Japanese are holding their Concession in force and have landed field guns. They are refusing to

resume trade until security is re-established. The situation is very tense and large numbers of better class Chinese are leaving the port.

At Hankow, Nanking and Chin-kiang, the British Consuls are said to have established themselves on board the ship and at the two latter ports such British subjects as still remain are living on board and are unable even to go ashore. As regards foreign property the position is no better. The few steamers running on the river are conveyed by men of war and in spite of retaliation by the latter. Foreign property at Nanking has continued to be looted since the incident a month ago. Latest reports however show some improvement. Troops appear to be under better control and looting has decreased. All Communists have left or have been arrested and an anti-Communist proclamation has been posted in the name of Chiang Kai-shek.

At Wuhu most of the foreign buildings have been occupied by Southern troops. At Chin-kiang on 20th April advance troops of the First Nationalist army, on their arrival commandeered all foreign buildings in the Concession as well as the British Consulate for billets for troops which were expected to arrive from Nanking. Later, however, as the result of local military commander's representations to General Chiang Kai-shek, the latter ordered the troops not to enter the Concession and the advance troops all evacuated the Consulate and the Concession. Shanghai itself is quiet although trade is stagnant. On the other hand, reports from Hongkong show that in the South China British trade is again reviving. The demand for British goods is growing and coasting trade is on the whole satisfactory.—B. O. W.

Shanghai Defence Force
Additional Cost.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE

ADDITIONAL COST.

LONDON, April 26.

The House of Commons reassembled after Easter very tranquilly, and there was no sign of the expected stormy times

THE NEW ASIATIC BILL.

(SPECIAL TO THE CHRONICLE)

The new Asiatic Bill providing forfeiture of domiciliary rights even of those holding registration certificates and bringing children to the Union within three years of birth with mothers and further fixing time limit for stay in and return to the Union to three years, deals a fatal blow. Partidars especially crave help. Advise the Government to try immediately to get the unjust Bill postponed.

JOHANNESBURG, April 27.

agitation in the hope that such occasion may come, but it is not with us at the moment. Asking for Civil Disobedience and slugging the Swarajists will not hasten its coming.—Free Press.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN CHITTAGONG

RELIEF WORK BY RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

MISSION

CHITTAGONG, April 27.

Further details now available of the severe cyclone that passed over Mirzapur and other villages go to show that one Mr. Ahmad and the daughter of one Kamini De were killed by falling of trees, people of every description suffered damage more or less. The roofs of houses were blown away. The official report shows that 428 buildings suffered badly, rendering a large number of people helpless. The roads and pathways were blocked by the uprooted trees. Relief work has been undertaken by the Ramakrishna Mission.—Free Press.

NEW YORK-PARIS NON-STOP FLIGHT.

CONTESTANTS FOR 25,000 DOLLAR PRIZE.

LONDON, Apr. 26.

Besides Neel Davis other aspirants who have lately been busily preparing to win 25,000 dollar prize for the first New York-Paris non-stop flight are Captain Nungesser, the famous French war "Ace" whose machine is now in Paris decorated with a mace in the shape of a skull and cross-bones, and Bert Acosta and Lloyd Berland.—Reuter's Special.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING.

LONDON, Apr. 26.

The "Daily News" says that experiments with short-wave transmission at the Daventry broadcasting station have shown that it may soon be possible to broadcast practically throughout the Empire. This possibility is now being seriously explored.—Reuter's Special.

SCINDIA SHARES.

SPECULATIVE BUYING.

WARNING TO INVESTOR.

A speculative tendency has been noticeable of late in upward rise of some shares and more specially of those of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. The financial credit of this Company have become matters of first class public importance in view of the imminent creation of the Indian Navy and the impending legislation on the Report of the Mercantile Marine Committee. It is, therefore, very much to be regretted that the value of its shares has been artificially raised by certain speculators beyond its par level even though nothing in the present affairs of the Company warrants any undue optimism about great windfalls in the future. The pity of the whole situation is that while a few will pile thousands in a few days, the inevitable fall in the price of these shares will involve many people into serious losses, for which again they would naturally heap all the blame on the management of the Company. Will the Share Bazar stem this artificial tendency noticeable in the rise of these shares which are said to have gone as high as Rs. 20 in a short time, and the authorities of the Company fully explain the situation—before it is too late, to the ignorant and excitable people who are plunging headlong in ruinous speculation?

CHOLERA ABATES IN BELGAUM DIST

BELGAUM, April 27.

The cholera epidemic is abating in the Belgaum District.—Free Press.

S. AFRICA AWAITING SASTRI.

LONDON, April 27.

Cape Town.—The "Cape Times" deplores the fact that the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Sastri as the Government of India Agent made by Reuter a week ago has not yet been officially confirmed. It hopes the omission is merely accidental and does not mean there is any doubt about the appointment. It emphasises that disappointment will be felt throughout the Union if Mr. Sastri does not come and thinks that probably the delay is due to official formalities. The paper reiterates the large part that the Agent will play in making the Agreement a success and urges on the authorities in India and London, wherever responsibility for delay may be the extreme importance of making the decision and announcing it, combining with it close forecast of the date of arrival of the Agent in South Africa.—Reuter.

RS. 75 LAKHS JEWELS

INDIAN MERCHANT PRINCE IN LONDON.

PRIVATE DETECTIVES FOIL CROOKS' PLANS.

LONDON, April 26.

After travelling over 3,000 miles with jewels worth half a million sterling in his vest pocket, always shadowed by Indian private detectives, who more than once thwarted the sinister plans of international crooks, Ganesh Lal, the Indian merchant prince, has arrived in London from Philadelphia with probably the most valuable individual collection of jewels brought into the country, including a Shah Jehan emerald valued at over £50,000. The collection was displayed at the Sesqui-centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia after the closing of which it was guarded for eleven days by 180 police. Mr. Lal leaves for India at the end of the London season.—Reuter.

NEW EGYPTIAN MINISTRY.

SARWAT PASHA TO BE PREMIER.

LONDON, April 26.

Cairo.—The new ministry has been constituted. Sarwat Pasha is Premier and Minister of Interior and Morocco Hanra Pasha Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

B. O. C. V. EMPLOYEES

MR. SINGARAVELU'S PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT

MADRAS, April 27.

Mr. Singaravelu, Councillor of the Madras Corporation, will move at the meeting of the Corporation on Friday, for the appointment of a Committee of five members of the Corporation Council to negotiate with the Burma Oil Company at Tondiarpet with a view to terminate the present dispute between the Company and its employees. He will also ask the Corporation to sanction Rs. 5,000 meanwhile towards the relief of workmen and their families.—A. P.

TRAIN OUTRAGE.

MEXICAN BANDITS GET THEIR DESERT.

60 KILLED THE REST BEING PURSUED.

LONDON, April 26. Mexico City.—Sixty of the rebels responsible for the train outrage at Limon on 20th April have been killed in a five-hour fight with the Federal troops who are pursuing the rest of the band.—Reuter.

KUMBHA MELA IN U. P. COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF INTERPELLATION GIVEN.

DEHRA DUN, April 27. Thankur Manjit Singh Rathore, M.L.C., who was at Hardwar for eight days during the Kumbha Mela, has given notice of the following interpellations for the ensuing meeting of the U. P. Council:

(1) Will the Government be pleased, to state if it is a fact that temporary bridge right in the middle of Haridwar Pool was erected this year during the Kumbha Mela at Hardwar?

What was the approximate width of the pool on the eastern and western side of the bridge?

(2) What was the height of the lowest edge of the bridge from the surface of the water in the pool?

(3) Is it a fact that on both the eastern and western side of the bridge men and women take their bath during the Kumbha Mela and other days?

(4) Is it a fact that a number of persons with boots on used the bridge in spite of the protests of the general public?

(5) Is the Government aware that there is a strong feeling among Hindus against the construction of the temporary bridge in the heart of the Haridwar Pool?

(6) Will the Government issue definite instructions for the future that no bridge be erected at the site objected to?

Thankur Manjit Singh Rathore has also given notice of interpellations asking for particulars of casualties that occurred during the rush at Kumbha Mela.—Free Press.

CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION.

PROPOSAL ADOPTED BY JAPAN COTTON SPINNERS.

Osaka.—The Cotton Spinners Association has adopted the proposal for fifteen per cent curtailment of production for six months from 1st May.—Reuter.

ATIYA BEGUMS HOSPITAL SHOW.

AT THE EXCELSIOR

The very name of "Buddha" inspires awe with adorable awe and respect. The various talents that will be displayed on Thursday at the Excelsior Theatre from 6 to 8 p.m. will be sufficiently comprehensive to enable the admirer to review the aesthetic and noble aspirations of the mystic aspects of "Buddha's" glorious life. The costumes—lives—colouring, will be the final triumph of dignified simplicity and beauty of character, and setting of stage effect.

Miss Mani Patel as Jehanara Begum will be robed in an ancient historical royal robe of a Queen (lent by the kind courtesy of a Princess) Mme. Ayesha, a Russian Muslim lady—Mrs. Bachecha and others will appear in the roles of "high-born Princesses who became disciples of "Buddha". Miss Zubaida and Miss Shahzadi will dance the Art dance, at the Temple of Boromabodour. Miss Winifred possesses the frail, delicate beauty to look a fine Muslim piece of Jade of the Ming period. An attractive feature will be an orchestra of real Chinese music which will be rendered by real Chinese ladies while the White Jade is being shown.

Pundit Misra has organised the drama of Emperor Shah Jehan, and also a royal piece. Mr. Mohan Bhowani will admirably represent "Buddha" in strength and repose of expression and manner. Shaikh Ghulam Rasul is the originator of the War Dance of the Maori. He performs this with such wild fanaticism that he deserves praise. A scene from Aladdin will display the essential elements of luxury and richness, which characterises the immoral pages of Arabian Nights Tales. Pundit Misra will appear in the role of Shahe Jehan. Mr. Dost Jan Mohammed will appear as the Prince of Rajagiri, a disciple of "Buddha".

The great impulse of spontaneous and unstinted co-operation, which is being given by ladies and gentlemen to do their very best, points to the complete success of the performance. Mr. Ardeshir is responsible for all the expensive setting, costumes, and jewels. No pains have been spared in giving the necessary accuracy and precision in details.

THE STATUTORY COMMISSION.

A SINISTER MOVE.

TO COERCE SWARAJISTS

LONDON, April 27. The "Daily Herald's" Diplomatic Correspondent in its to-day's issue says that the nomination of the Indian Royal Commission may come at any moment now and that the Chairman may be a high judicial personage probably the Lord Chief Justice. It ends as follows:—

"If it proves to be true that all members are to be British that no Indian is to be asked to sit on the Commission—indignation in India will be intense and more particularly among the Moderates."

"My definite information however," says our special Commissioner, "is that the name of at least one distinguished Indian lawyer at present resident in England is on the list. The apparent move, if at all to exclude Indians is a mere strategy in order to coerce the Swarajists into a begging mood just now specially when the Government is collecting the Swarajist view point.—The 'Forward'."

HAVOC OF CHOLERA.

TOLL OF 15,000 IN 3 MONTHS.

CALCUTTA, April 27. Bengal is in the grip of an epidemic of cholera. During the quarter ended December 31st, there were over 15,000 deaths, the majority being in the districts. There was the usual temporary decline in the intensity of the epidemic in February, followed by an increase later. The position has shown no improvement during the past few weeks, and unless there is heavy rain in the districts principally affected, the Public Health Department estimates that there is every probability that the 15,000 cholera deaths they expect to have reported this month may be greatly exceeded.

The position in Calcutta is also very disquieting, 199 attacks and 125 deaths having been reported during the week ended April 18th. The Minister in charge of public health, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghosh, who is now in Calcutta, took up the question vigorously as soon as he assumed office, and under his immediate direction a systematic campaign is being carried on throughout the province, chiefly by means of anti-cholera inoculation against the malady, which claimed about 60,000 victims from Bengal alone, last year.—A.P.

JUGO-SLAVIAN AVIATORS IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, April 27. Captain Soudermayer and Lieutenant Badjack, the Jugo-Slavian aviators, arrived at Karachi at 4-45 last evening, after a difficult passage along the Makran coast due to the heat, mist, and low clouds. They left for Bombay at 9-15 this morning, from where they propose to fly across India to Calcutta.

According to the programme, they are due in Karachi on the return journey to Jugo-Slavia about April 29th. Neither aviator speaks English or French.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION REPORT.

SIMLA, Apr. 27. As at present arranged the Linlithgow Commission will draft their report either in Simla, which will be quiet during the cold weather, or in Bangalore, which is more probable.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra arrived in Simla, after completing his spring tour on Tuesday. A Hyderabad (Sind) message says: Mr. Pahaljani was "At Home" to the members of the Sukkur Barrage Committee on Tuesday.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 540 was 35 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 21.62. These figures compare favourably with those for the 17th week of 1926 when the mortality was 579 and death-rate 23.33 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 741 and death-rate 31.09.

Out of the total deaths, 108, were among infants under one year of age; 19 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 2 attacks (both imported among Mahomedan Pilgrims to the Hajj) and 1 death. Smallpox caused 80 attacks and 36 deaths.

Plague caused 15 attacks and 13 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 321 as against 376 for the 17th week of 1926 and 364 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926).

THE "LEAGUE" EXPOSED.

NO HELP TO INDIA IN HER STRUGGLE.

MAJOR POWERS RULE THE ROOST.

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Following is a more elaborate report of the speech delivered by Babu Ramanand Chatterjee, Editor of the "Modern Review", at Calcutta on "The League of Nations."

In golden days people called a spade a spade and when they conquered a territory they termed it conquest. But in these days of "advanced" civilisation, people have imbibed the habit of hiding the true colour of everything and at present wherever a big power annexed a territory and thus became its virtual ruler they are apt to call it as mandated territory.

Asia having an area of 163 lakhs of square miles was inhabited by about 107 lakhs of square miles of subject peoples. Likewise Africa comprising an area of 110 square miles was inhabited by about 103 square miles of subject peoples. Thus the two biggest continents were really enslaved.

The League of Nations which had been established with the avowed object of doing good to mankind, is only pretending to do so. Mankind included people of Africa and Asia. Out of 57 member-states (including Germany) only seven were non-European. In an organisation where there were 50 on one side it could not be expected that they would do good to 7 nations and cause detriment to their joint or several interests.

HOW THE LEAGUE WORKS.

The actual work of the League, was being done by the Secretariats. In the League office Great Britain supplied the highest number of officials and the most important posts namely the post of the Secretary-General and of the Director of the International Labour Office were enjoyed by Englishman and Frenchman respectively. Among officials 221 were Britishers, 181 Frenchmen, 34 Italian, 6 Japanese, 3 or 4 Indians, and 3 Chinese. But in point of contribution made towards expenditure India occupied the fourth place—next only to Great Britain, France, Japan, and Italy. The League Council which was the executive of the League, consisted of 14 members of which five (England, France, Italy, Japan, and Germany) were permanent members. The Council was so constituted as to keep the influence of the big five or big nine in tact.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE COVENANT.

An ex-President of the League (M. Benoit) frankly confessed in a League meeting: "The work accomplished by the League in the past year is not considerable. It constitutes a step forward in the evolution of

Europe and the improvement of the world. If the robber nations of Europe gave up robbery it might lead to the improvement of the world but if the evolution of Europe was aimed at, it meant practically the enslavement of the world; for according to the covenant of the League the members promised among each other:

1. To preserve the territorial integrity of the member-states.

2. To preserve the existing independence of member-states.

India having no independence had lightened the task of the League which had proposed to look after the independence of 56 other members. The League, according to its covenant, could not hold out any hope of help to India in her struggle to achieve Swaraj even by constitutional agitation.

INDIA IN POOL SHADE OF NEGLECT.

In the different organisations of the League, India's claims have been relegated to the cool shade of neglect. It was an irony of fate that the League's Commission on Malaria was deputed to France while India had to pay an annual toll of 13 lakhs of lives to the ravages of Malaria. It had advertised that the League had been endeavouring to put an end to production, and traffic in opium except for medical and scientific purposes. But some credit is due in that direction to America and not to the League. At Geneva, one Mr. Campbell (since knighted) posed as a "representative of the Government and people of India" and advocated retention of opium cultivation in India.

Mahatma Gandhi, poet Rabindranath and others immediately challenged his representative character and the Big powers of the League in order to placate America agreed to induce the India Government, to stop opium export from India in 10 years' time. It was significant that the League kept silent over the internal consumption of opium in India which undermined the health and prosperity of the nation.

THE HIGHER END.

Concluding Sir Chatterjee hoped: If the League of Nations be true to its profession and true to its trust and can by its practice and activities hold out hopes of freedom to mankind it is well and good. But there is a higher mandate than the League's mandate. That mandate rings true in our heart—that is God's mandate which ordained that all were to be free in every walk of life. That higher end should be kept in view by the League.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

There has been a big rise in Calcutta in the number of examinees in the degree examination this year after the drop due to the non-co-operation movement. About 4,000 are appearing for the examination which has commenced in Calcutta.—Free Press.

"The Englishman" states the Department of Local Self-Government intends to expedite the passing of the State-aid to Industries Bill.—Free Press.

The Publicity Bureau Baroda, which was instituted last year, has been closed in accordance with the desire of His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda, who says that it has been of very little use.—Free Press.

A private message received in Baroda states that His Highness the Maharajah and the Maharanes of Baroda have arrived at Paris.—Free Press.

His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda has donated Rs. 1,000 to the Kurukshetra Restoration Society, Delhi. His Highness has also donated Rs. 500 to the Raigarh Dharamshala Fund.—Free Press.

The Barrage Inspection Committee, after inspecting the Rohri canals, the Khairpur feeder and the Central Rice Canal, and other perennial canals, left Hyderabad (Sind) for Karachi on Wednesday morning, to inspect the offices and prepare the report.—A. P.

The Mysore Government are making rapid strides in carrying out their programme of extension of State-owned Railways. The Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway, which had been in abeyance for four years, was completed last year. Work on the Shimoga-Arasikere Railway has been resumed, and is in hand over the first 17 miles from Shimoga, including the important bridge across the Tunga.

—A. P.

The Second Hindu Sammelan comes on 30th April, 1st and 2nd May at Sukkur. Along with it will be held the Second Sind Hindu Educational Conference. The first sitting of the Conference comes on Sunday the 1st May at 4 p.m.

There was a sensation at the High Court Bench, Madras on Monday evening, when two young students out of a party of three who had come for a bath there got beyond their depths and disappeared. The other lad, who was also in the water, attempted to rescue them, but was unsuccessful.—A. P.

THIRD DIVIDEND IN JUNE?

ALLIANCE BANK CREDITORS.

LIQUIDATORS HOLD OUT HOPE.

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

The liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla write to the "Pioneer" as follows: "For the further information of the public we may state that the liquidation is proceeding as rapidly as we can expect in view of the magnitude of the Bank's interests, and were we to unduly hurry the realisation of the assets we feel that the creditors would suffer."

"The amount necessary to pay a dividend to creditors of anna per rupee is approximately Rs. 50 lakhs which sum takes a considerable time to realise and as time goes on the intervals between dividends are bound to increase, as obviously the more readily realisable assets are received first owing to the number of creditors, approximately 40,000 the time and expense of paying a dividend is considerable and in our opinion it is not advisable, up to the present to pay any dividend of less than one anna per rupee."

"Our original estimate was that creditors would eventually receive twelve annas per rupee of their claims and up to now we see no reason to modify this estimate. Creditors have already received two dividends of anna eight and anna one per rupee—that is annas nine—and we hope to begin paying a third dividend of anna one per rupee in June next when we are in a position to declare the dividend. The fact will be duly advertised in all the leading papers."

LATEST NEWS.

CALCUTTA, April 27. "After all the will of the rate-payers of Calcutta has prevailed. The rate-payers have won and they have got their own man as Mayor in Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, says the "Forward" in an extraordinary issue on the elections of the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation and the Howrah Bye-election under the caption "Victory of the New Democracy."—Free Press.

LONDON, April 27. Bloemfontein.—The Appeal Court has awarded judgment against the Indian appellant in the test case regarding Indians' right of Municipal franchise in Natal, holding that the Municipal Ordinance requiring the burgesses to possess the same qualifications as Parliamentary voters is not "ultra vires" as alleged by the appellant. Hence except in few instances Indians will not be entitled for municipal franchise.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 27. Peking.—The Powers next step as regards Mr. Chen's reply to their identical notes remains uncertain. It is known that the American Minister holds the same view as the other Ministers but there are indications to show that Washington hesitates to support him in the matter of ultimatum or "sanctions." The Japanese attitude is doubtful. In view of the unanimity of the Ministers at Peking, it is believed, negotiations are being carried on between the capitals of the Powers. It is hinted that Britain may act alone or in conjunction with France and Italy.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 27. Peking.—Ministers of the Five Powers met again today. While no official announcement is made, it seems they are agreed but United States is preventing definite action as regards Nanking outrages.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 27. Teheran.—The Shah opened today the Supreme Court of Justice. Minister of Public Works has been appointed, the Chief Justice. The Shah expressed the desire that extraterritorial privileges might eventually be abolished.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 27. New Orleans (U.S.A.)—The Governor of Louisiana has declared state of emergency and ordered that the river embankment near Poydras in the outskirts of the city to be dynamited to create artificial exit for floodwaters.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, April 27. Replying to the congratulations Mr. Sen-Gupta said the last Corporation did much to wards improving primary education and during this year they would devote their attention to the removal of municipal railway from Calcutta and the improvement of roads.—A. P.

CUTTACK, April 27. The Utkal Provincial Congress Committee has decided to present a purse of Rs.30,000 to Mr. Gandhi when he visits Orissa in November next.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, April 27. "The time has come for the Congress to take up the labour movement. Unless political workers co-operated with labour, it was impossible to attain Swaraj," said Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar addressing the B.N. Ry. Employees at Kidderpore.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has nominated the Rev. John Godber ex-Archdeacon of Calcutta to the rectory of West Tarring, Sussex.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

A NOVEL SOLUTION.

SARDAR MANGAL SINGH'S "PRACTICAL FORMULA."

AMBITSAR, April 26.

In a statement to the press, Sardar Mangal Singh, the Akali Leader, says that both the Hindu and Muslim formulas for the settlement of the communal problem are defective. The former ignores all minorities, while the latter ignores the Sikh and Hindu minorities in the Punjab and Bengal, and neither of them solves the Punjab Tangle, which is the crux of the problem. He suggests a third formula which he considers, is more practical and solves the problem. It is, briefly, as follows:

Joint electorate, adequate protection for minorities by the reservation of seats wherever minorities demand it, proposals for the creation of new provinces on linguistic and cultural basis may be considered on merits; and reforms to be demanded for the North-West Frontier and other new provinces.

"NO PROTECTION TO MAJORITIES."

Sardar Mangal Singh points out that if agreed to, these proposals solve the situation in a way not unfair to any party, for they give protection to minorities only, and the Sikh and Hindu minorities will not demand any separate rights in both Bengal and the Punjab, which means that communal representation will be virtually abolished in these provinces.

Underlying this formula is the idea of no protection for minorities, and that they should be able to protect themselves. They also meet the Muslims halfway as regards the creation of new provinces. Let Muslims be assured that non-Muslims will not oppose the introduction of reforms in the N.W.F., and all other new provinces. If the proposals are agreed to, the Hindus should be prepared to give adequate protection to Muslim minorities wherever they feel that they should be protected unless they themselves realise like the Sikhs and the Christians, that communal representation is harmful to the best interests of the minorities themselves, because in that case the communal consciousness is awakened among majorities as well.—A.P.

DACOITS PENETRATE INTO RAISINA.

"THE CLOSE" FORCED OPEN AND BOXES REMOVED.

DELHI, April 27.

A daring dacoity was committed during the early hours of this morning, when about twelve dacoits armed with lathis, spears and electric torches, raided the house of Mr. G. Kaula, Accountant-General, Central Revenue, New Delhi. The dacoits forced open the doors and decamped with eight boxes of dressing apparel, together with other valuables, made into bundles.

Mr. Birj Narain, a young nephew of Mr. Kaula, who attempted to tackle the intruders, was seriously injured in the ensuing scuffle on the head and the abdomen. The wound in the abdomen, which is more serious, is an inch deep, and is supposed to have been inflicted with a spear.

Immediately after the dacoits absconded, Mr. Kaula summoned police aid, and medical assistance over the telephone. The young man was admitted to hospital and was operated upon. He is lying there in a precarious condition.

At day-break, the police, searching for the dacoits, discovered seven empty trunks in the neighbourhood. They are making vigorous enquiries.

"The Close," the official residence of the Accountant-General, is in a secluded part of New Delhi. The incident has created a sensation among the residents of Raisina.—A. P.

RELEASE OF MR. S. C. BOSE.

PARSI RAJKIYA SUBHA'S DEMAND.

The Parsi Rajkya Subha is emphatically of opinion that India in general and Bengal in particular will never forget the bureaucracy's brutal attitude towards Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, and gravely warns Government of the serious consequences that may result from his further detention in jail. The Subha demands immediate release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose the idol of Young Bengal and the pride of Hindustan.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETING.

There was some lively discussion on Wednesday evening in the meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, when Mr. Kanji Karamsey Master moved a resolution, that the Secretary be requested to report for what purposes Mr. H. V. Kamat was given an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. Nearly seventeen clauses of questions were put making serious allegations. The resolution was adopted after a heated discussion. A detailed report will appear in to-morrow's issue.

ATTEMPT TO CRIPPLE TRADE UNIONS

ENCOURAGEMENT OF BLACKLEGGING

RESTRICTIONS ON STRIKE

BRITISH TRADE UNION BILL.

Examination of the Government's Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill confirms the first impressions that the measure is the most deadly attempt yet made to cripple the Trade Union and Labour Movement in this country, writes the "Daily Herald."

The Bill is short—it consists of six main clauses—but it is packed with designs to prevent effective working-class combination, to encourage blacklegging, and to help reactionary employers.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

Clause I deals with sympathetic strikes. Section one of that clause declares that "any strike having any object besides the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged, is an illegal strike."

If it is strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government, or to intimidate the community, or any substantial portion of the community.

"It is illegal," the section continues, "to commence or continue to apply any means in furtherance or support of any such illegal strike."

That clause, if it became law, would make illegal such stoppages as occurred last year in support of the miners. It would penalise road transport workers for striking against conveying goods handled by blacklegs at the docks.

It might even be used to prevent men in the same trade or industry acting in support of another section. All would depend on what the courts defined as a trade or industry.

UP TO TWO YEARS' JAIL.

Any person who "declares, instigates, further, or takes part in a strike" declared illegal under this measure would be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine up to £10 or imprisonment up to three months, or, on conviction by indictment, to imprisonment up to two years.

Clause II of the Bill lays it down that no person refusing to take part in an illegal strike shall be punishable by his union because of his action.

"He shall not be subject to expulsion or fine or deprivation of right to be placed in any respect under any disability as compared with other members, whatever the rules of the union might say."

And section three of this clause makes this provision retrospective. That is to say, if any union has penalised a man for disloyalty during the National Strike last year, the union can be required to cancel the penalty.

PICKETING IMPERILLED.

Clause III deals with picketing. Although it is not made illegal, the terms are such that it would become practically impossible within the law.

"It is hereby declared," so runs section one, "to be unlawful for one or more persons (whether acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm, and notwithstanding that they may be acting in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute), to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or happens to be, for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or of persuading or inducing any person to work or to abstain from working."

"If they so attend in such numbers, or otherwise in such numbers, as to be calculated to intimidate any person in that house or place, or to obstruct the approach thereto or agree therefrom, or to lead to a breach of the peace."

And the Bill adds that in such case the offence shall be deemed to be a watching or besetting of that house or place within the meaning of section seven of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875. This means that the punishment is a fine up to £20 or imprisonment up to three months.

"Calculated to intimidate": What does it mean? The Bill proceeds to explain that.

"The expression 'to intimidate' means to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family, or of violence or damage to any person or property."

And injury has a special meaning.

"The expression 'injury' includes injury other than physical or material injury, and accordingly the expression 'apprehension of injury' includes an apprehension of boycott, or loss of any kind, or of exposure to hatred, ridicule or contempt."

In addition the clause lays it down that it shall be illegal for pickets to "watch or beset a house or place where a person resides or the approach to such a house or place."

Summed up, the net effect of all this is that you must not picket a blackleg's house or be seen anywhere near it.

And that even if you only picket the works where the dispute is, anybody in the works can complain "He hates me, sir," and can hile you before the courts.

If the magistrate agrees with him, you can be fined up to £20 or sent to jail up to three months.

POLITICAL LEVY.

The Bill then turns to the political levy, and reverses the present procedure.

"It shall not be lawful," says Clause IV, "to require any member of a trade union

to make any contribution to the political fund of a trade union unless before the date upon which the contribution is levied he has delivered at the head office or some branch office of the trade union, notice in writing in the form set out in the First Schedule to this Act of his willingness to contribute to that fund and has not withdrawn the notice in manner hereinafter provided."

The provision as to withdrawal is that notice may be sent by post to the head office or any branch office of the union, and the money shall then be deemed to be exempt as from the following January 1.

Section 3 of Clause IV requires that trade union rules shall be amended to conform with the revised procedure about the levy within six months from the passing of the Act.

The effect of the change would be that a union would still have to get a ballot majority before instituting a levy, and then it could not be imposed except on members who filled up a special form.

At present, when the levy has been adopted, those who object to paying can contract out.

CIVIL SERVICE UNIONS.

Clause V deals with the Civil Service unions.

It lays down that regulations shall be made prohibiting established Civil servants from being members, delegates, or representatives of any organisation of which the primary object is to influence or affect the remuneration and conditions of employment of its members (in other words, a trade union).

"Unless the organisation is an organisation of which the membership is confined to persons employed by or under the Crown and is an organisation which complies with such provisions as may be contained in the regulations for securing that it is in all respects independent of, and not affiliated to any such organisation as aforesaid the membership of which is not confined to persons employed by or under the Crown or any federation comprising such organisations, that its objects do not include political objects, and that it is not associated directly or indirectly with any political party or organisation."

This prohibition is qualified by a clause allowing an established Civil servant to remain a member of his union if at the commencement of the Act he had been a member for more than six months, and if the union provides friendly society benefits.

There is the further qualification that a Civil servant who is also engaged in some other employment is not barred from being in an organisation catering for that other employment.

The clause would make it unlawful for any postman to join his trade union unless that body withdrew from affiliation to the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, and from association with any organisations outside State employment.

Clause VI, section one, is directed at local councils which have Labour majorities.

The Bill proposes to declare it unlawful for any local or other public authority to make it a condition of the employment or continuance in employment of any person that he shall or shall not be a member of a trade union, or to impose any condition upon persons employed by the authority whereby employees who are or who are not members of a trade union are liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or disadvantage as compared with other employees.

Then in section two of Clause VI the bar is put up against strikes without legal notice by public employees.

"If any person employed by a local or other public authority wilfully breaks a contract of service with that authority, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, will be to hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the authority he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months."

This provision is to be added to Section 5 of the Conspiracy Act, 1875, which already provides penalties for "wilful and malicious" breaking of contract if the consequences are likely to be "to endanger human life, or cause serious bodily injury, or to expose valuable property . . . to destruction or serious injury."

Finally, the Bill defines the word "strike" as meaning "the cessation of work by a body of persons employed acting in combination, or a concerted refusal, or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been employed, to continue work or to accept employment."

Nowhere in the Bill does the word lock-out appear!

LALA LAJPAT RAI IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Sind), Apr. 27. Lala Lajpat Rai will arrive in Hyderabad (Sind), in connection with the collection of funds for the Shradhananda Memorial Fund and to attend the Sind Hindu Conference, to-day.—Free Press.

MURDERED IN COLD-BLOOD.

MUSLIM FRUIT DEALER FATALLY STABBED.

SENSATION AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Nagdevi Street was the scene of great excitement on Wednesday morning, when it appears several Muslims armed with knives and lathis attacked a young Muslim fruit vendor, did him to death and escaped, before the terrified way-farers and shop-keepers could catch hold of them.

It appears, that Majid Ali Jana Ali, a fruit vendor aged 20 years, went to the Masjid in the Nagdevi Street at about 6.30 a.m. on Wednesday morning to offer his morning prayers. As he was returning at about 7 a.m. four Muslims well-built and armed with big knives and lathis attacked him. Majid Ali received the first blow of the knife on his back and the second blow on his shoulder brought him down to the ground. More wounds were inflicted on the hands and legs of the Majid Ali and the assistants fled away before the people who had gathered about in the locality could catch them or could have a good look at them.

POLICE ENQUIRIES.

The police who received information about the daring attack came on the scene, headed by Rao Bahadur Raghunath Rao, Superintendent of Police, Inspector Baker and Deputy Inspector Rahu of the Peshawar Police Station.

Majid Ali was being taken to the Hospital who soon after succumbed to the injuries, on the way to the Hospital. It was found that the ornaments, money etc. on the person of the deceased were intact.

No one could say what the object of the attack was. The Police it appears, have found some clue to the assailants, and they hope to arrest the criminals ere long.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS FOR SCHOOL-LEAVING.

BHAVNAGAR CONFERENCE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

BHAVNAGAR, April 25.—The following resolutions passed by the Conference of the Secondary Teachers, Bhavnagar State, under the presidency of Sir Prabhakar Patani, have been forwarded to the Secretary, School-leaving Examination Board, University of Bombay.

Whilst this Conference fully appreciates the action of the University in introducing the vernaculars as optional subjects in the group of second languages at the School-leaving examination, it strongly recommends that the same option be extended to the first-year class and the Intermediate in Arts examination.

This Conference is strongly of the opinion that those who are engaged in teaching work in the High schools directly or indirectly should be selected as examiners at the School-leaving examination.

In the opinion of this Conference, the present constitution of the School-leaving examination board is not fully representative, and therefore, its personnel should be so enlarged as to contain an adequate number of school masters engaged in the recognised schools of the native States in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

This Conference requests the University of Bombay to allow undergraduate teachers of recognised schools to appear for the University examination in arts without keeping terms except for the final examination.—A. P.

CALCUTTA MAYORALTY.

KEEN CONTEST EXPECTED

CALCUTTA, April 26. Considerable interest centres round the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor that takes place to-morrow at the first meeting of the Calcutta Corporation after the general elections. Keen contest is expected between Mr. Jatindra Nath Basu, nominee of the Non-Swarajists, and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Swarajists' nominee for the office of the Mayor. The key to the situation lies in the hands of Muslim councillors and whichever side they cast in their votes is sure to win.—Free Press.

MR. BASU'S CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 27. It is understood that the rumour current in Calcutta, of the defection of a small number of Mahammadan Councillors of the Corporation from the non-Swarajist camp is without foundation, and it appears practically certain that Mr. J. M. Basu will be elected Mayor. Mahammadan Councillors unanimously decided yesterday at a meeting of their association, that they would support the coalition party in the election of the Mayor, and the Deputy Mayor to-day.

According to a Mahammadan Councillor, the strength of the coalition party, including the Mahammadans, is now 50, and the Party has decided that voting in the Mayoral election as well as in the election of the Deputy Mayor should be by show of hands.—A. P.

INDIGENOUS MEDICINE

DR. P. T. PATEL'S WARNING

PLEA FOR A STRONG UNITED SOCIETY

Presiding at the last annual meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, Bombay, Dr. P. T. Patel, M.D., made a strong plea for a closer and more friendly co-operation among members of the medical profession.

Referring to the educational value of such a society, Dr. Patel pointed out its usefulness in enlightening the members on the latest developments in medical science, and keeping them intellectually active and alert throughout their career. In this connection he quoted the great master of medicine, Sir William Osler who said "As the practice of medicine is not a business and can never be one, the education of the heart—the moral side of the man—must keep pace with education of the head. Our fellow creatures cannot be dealt with as man deals in corn shares and coal."

Continuing, Dr. Patel said particularly stress on the necessity for amalgamating the four separate medical societies now existing in Bombay into one powerful body representing the whole profession. Such an organization, he said would serve the interests, rights and status of the profession in a better and more effective way.

INDIGENOUS MEDICINE.

Dr. Patel then dealt with the agitation started in some quarters in favour of the Unani and Ayurvedic system of medicine. All over the civilised world, he said, it is recognised that there are no separate systems of medicine, and there is only one system of scientific medicine which is ready to assimilate whatever is scientific, rational and not secret. The real issue in this case is not whether the Ayurvedic system, at present, is a scientific system, but whether it is a system which is ready to assimilate whatever is scientific, rational and not secret. The real issue in this case is not whether the Ayurvedic system, at present, is a scientific system, but whether it is a system which is ready to assimilate whatever is scientific, rational and not secret.

UNQUALIFIED PRACTICE.

A similar movement existed in other countries also. In England, Mr. Bernard Shaw, a rank Socialist, favoured unqualified practice and criticised scientific medicine in a wrong spirit, attributing the most sordid motives of self-interest to the General Medical Council which, he advocates, ought to be forthwith scrapped in the public interest.

Diagnosis, in short, must precede therapy. To contend then, that public interest can possibly be served by exempting any one who is to enjoy the status of a registered medical practitioner from training in those sciences by means of which alone a diagnosis of diseases can be made is, on the face of it, ridiculous.

Finally, Dr. Patel referred to the question of usurpation of the right of qualified practitioners by patent medicine vendors. He said that a powerful association alone could fight against such nostrums as "Yakulis" and "all cures" etc., as advertised in newspapers. The human impulse to believe the printed word leads vast numbers of the public to swallow both medicine and theories with an absurdly misplaced confidence.

"Always put the patients' interest first," said Dr. Patel in concluding, "and then go on battling with customs, prejudices, superstitions, and be.

Bold when sure,
Cautious in anger,
Kind to the sick,
Friendly with fellow-workers,
And not greedy of gain.

OPEN LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

mission is shortly to come. What have you got ready to place before it? Would you entirely ignore it? I think not. I trust not. I pray not. You have no claim, after the Sken Committee episode, to any representation on the Commission, even if there is an Indian element on it. But that is no reason why Nationalist ambitions should not be voiced officially before that body. The Congress and the Muslim League jointly submitted a scheme to the Montagu-Chelmsford Committee last time. Isn't there room this time also for repeating the precedent? You are, the whole country knows, above the petty prejudices of a communal leader. You are a true Nationalist in India, if ever there was one. But I cannot conceive how a true Nationalist can remain indifferent, or even inactive at such a crisis in the history of his country. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar may be—and I doubt not, he is—a worthy soul in all respects; but I am sure he would lose nothing by a dash of your experience; and both will be the greater servants of the common mother if you hastened to work out a consolidated scheme for submission to the Constitutional Commission, or at least for the enlightenment of the country. Don't you think it is high time to act, Panditji, and relieve the anxiety and suspense of many like those of.

Yours in all amity
Dien et met Droit.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

"UNLIKE BOXER UPRISING."

(BY BRIG. GEN. HENRY J. REILLY, O. R. C.)
(Formerly Staff correspondent of Universal Service in China).

The widespread belief that the present uprising in China is similar to the Boxer troubles of 1900 is wrong.

What we do in China now will largely decide whether or not we will be on friendly terms with 400,000,000 Chinese and have a constantly increasing trade with them or whether the hatred of foreigners will become a menace to us and our trade in the Far East. In 1900 it was a question of our protecting Americans against howling mobs of Chinese inflamed by religious fanaticism against all foreigners. To-day it is a question of whether or not we will recognize and deal with native Chinese led by intelligent Chinese students educated in America and England who are struggling to win liberty and independence for their own great country, just as Japan did. The Cantonese and other Liberal leaders throughout China are not Bolsheviks. There is nothing in their speeches, announced programs or actions where they control, which indicate Bolshevik tendencies.

AMERICAN MODEL.

On the contrary, they all desire some form of government on a model between the Swiss Confederation and our own American Republic. The great majority of these leaders speak, read and write English. Their ideas of Government were taken mostly from us.

The Cantonese and other Liberal armies are not "Red" armies any more than our Revolutionary army was "anarchistic," a favorite appellation used by their Tory and British enemies. Knowing that America would naturally sympathize and deal with the Chinese Liberals, their enemies have flooded this country with propaganda to make us believe them Bolsheviks and join in an effort to prevent their success. The present scare about foreigners in China is typical. In Peking and the rest of North China there have been no anti-foreign riots. In the

Yangtze-Kiang Valley and in the coastal provinces, where Cantonese armies are fighting toward Shanghai, there have been.

AGAINST BRITISH.

That fighting has been against the British, who have long controlled trade in South China and who naturally resist any change. The Japanese and French concessions in Hankow were not touched when the British one was seized. We have no Chinese "concession." Our firms in Hankow, while affected by the general slump, are still doing business. Our practice in recent years has been to act with the other powers as a group in Chinese affairs instead of alone.

At the present time there is not and cannot be any concerted action. The Japanese control the Manchurian warlord, Chang Tso-lin, whose armies control North China. Japan, therefore, feels safe in the part of China that contains her greatest interests.

They are more than willing to see their great business rival, Britain driven out of the Yangtze-Kiang Valley and the South. France is more interested in Europe than China. Needing help against Britain she is willing to let Japan do as she pleases in the Far East in return for support in Europe.

SERIOUS FLIGHT.

The British, recognizing the fact that they are in a serious situation, are endeavouring to make terms with the Nationalists.

While we hesitate, there is danger that the more radical element that exists in every great movement will become more and more convinced that justice cannot be had from the white man, through negotiations, but only by force. The more our hesitancy lends color to this, the greater the chance for this element to gain control.

If this day arrives the danger will be far greater than in 1900, because instead of badly armed and led mobs, the white world will face steadily increasing modern Chinese armies, led by men who believe in Asia for the Asiatics, arrived at by force.—"China Courier."

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CLASS.

SYLLABUS OF STUDIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

There are several Taluka Development Agricultural Association started in the Bombay Presidency and their work of Agricultural propaganda is carried on through the Fieldman employed by such Institutions. Up till now the Agricultural Department was supplying their trained Fieldmen to work in these Associations but as their number is rapidly increasing it is well-nigh impossible to supply their own men to the Associations. These Fieldmen are now selected from the Agricultural Schools and are entrusted with the work of Agricultural propaganda. With this object in view the present Deputy Director of Agriculture, Rao Sahab Vagholkar arranged to hold this class at the Loni Agricultural School from 21st to 30th instant. The actual working of the class is entrusted to the Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, D.C., Baranatti. The class is now attended by 55 candidates.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

The work is divided into 4 following sub-heads:—(1) Agricultural Improvements, (2)

Co-operative movement, (3) Agricultural Education, (4) Miscellaneous. Under the sub-head (1) the following works are included:—(a) Organisation of Demonstration plots, (b) Experiments on the fields of the cultivators, (c) Distribution of seeds and implements, (d) Preventive and remedial measures on insects, pests and fungi diseases, (e) Protection of crops from wild animals, (f) Supply of fruit trees and their requisite information, (g) Opening of implement depots, (h) The sale of implements, manures, etc.

Under the sub-head (2) the following items should be included:—(a) To organise new societies, (b) To arrange training class for the members of the Society, (c) To arrange Taluka Cooperative Associations of all the Societies.

Under the Agricultural education comes the following:—(a) Spread of the Agricultural magazines among the public, (b) To prepare lectures on the results of several demonstrations and to distribute them, (c) To supply agricultural information received from the Department, (d) To open libraries of the Agricultural Books, (e) To send boys of the Agriculturalist to the Agricultural School, (f) To open night-school for the sons of the agriculturists.

Under the miscellaneous the following works are included:—(a) To supply premium bulls, (b) To arrange for the Tagal, for the agricultural improvement, Pumping Plant etc., (c) To arrange for the Boring Machine, water-finder for the benefit of the cultivators.

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"THROW DOWN COMMUNAL LEADERS."

MR. JINNAH ANALYSES
POLITICAL DIS-HARMONY.

SKEEN COMMITTEE'S
NIGGARDLINESS.

LUCKNOW, Apr. 26.
Under the auspices of the Servants of India Study Circle, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., addressed a large gathering at Lucknow to-day under the Presidentship of Raja Sir Rampal Singh. Mr. Jinnah's principal topic was the work of the Assembly during its last session. In the course of his speech, he touched on a number of issues, notably the problem of communal unity, the report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee and the question of the Exchange Ratio.

DUTY OF THE ELECTORATE.
At the outset, Mr. Jinnah made it clear that he would deal with the work of the last session of the Assembly, not with a view to attack any individual or party, but to bring to the public notice the sad state of things, and incidentally, give the electorate at large a chance to improve matters, if possible. The present Assembly was, unfortunately, composed of more varied groups than the last Assembly, and this rendered concerted opposition more or less impossible. To make things worse, there was the poison of communalism which gnawed at the root of co-operation between parties.

The remedy was solely in the hands of the electorate. It was only public opinion which could put down the so-called leaders who were the enemies of India and were stirring up communal bitterness and strife. An ultimatum should be given to the leaders to find out a suitable method to establish communal unity and if they failed to find it out, they should be thrown down from their pedestals. A solution would then be available soon. The speaker would not commit himself further on the communal problem because of the A.I.C.C. meeting to consider the Delhi Muslim proposals.

HOPELESS MILITARY POSITION.
Referring to the report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, Mr. Jinnah dwelt on the delay in its publication, and said that so long as India was unable to defend herself, no Swaraj would come to her either from outside or from within. In no country except India was there an army without the nation behind it. It was not the regular army that counted for either offensive or defensive purposes, but the reserve of volunteers. Indians were hopelessly helpless in the matter of defence. In America the regular army consisted of barely 125,000 men, but in three months they could put in the field one million soldiers, mostly volunteers.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that there were only 44 Indian Officers in a total of 3,600 Army Officers. At this rate, centuries would elapse before India had her army officered by her own men. In regard to even the ten vacancies in Sandhurst, the Indian Government took good care to select only such candidates as were most likely to prove unsuccessful during their training. The percentage of failures among Indian cadets since 1918 had been as high as fifty, whereas the corresponding figure for English cadets never exceeded five. The Sandhurst Committee's recommendations to remedy this state of affairs had been characterised as revolutionary by the Anglo-Indian press, and received as such by the Government of India. He would urge upon the public not to cease agitating till the Committee's recommendations were translated into action.—A. P.

A. I. C. MEETING POSTPONED.

A PROTEST

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—The meeting of the A.I.C.C. is postponed for the second time. Comrade Saklatvala wanted to meet the members; hence a meeting was called at Delhi. Some of us actually went to Delhi to attend the meeting and to our surprise, we learnt that Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar had postponed it. The Ganabati resolution also necessitated a meeting before the 31st of March but what of a Congress resolution to its Executive? This particular part was set at naught as the other resolutions met their fate. Now the meeting was convened for Bombay on the 5th of May. The Provincial Congress Committee has made all the arrangements and the Associated Press informs us that the President has sweetly postponed the meeting to 12th prox. as one or two members out of 350 find it inconvenient to attend. May we think that there is something more in this behind the curtain. However, I strongly protest against such a measure and request the Congress Executive to be a little bit more serious.—Yours etc.,

R. S. NIMBKAR,
Member, A.I.C.C.

Bombay, Apr. 15

LIBEL CHARGE AGAINST AGNES SMEDLEY.

JOHN HAGENBECK'S INDIAN SHOW
AND ITS LESSONS.

(BY M. ACHARYA.)

Miss Agnes Smedley is not unknown to Indian readers of newspapers and magazines. Her articles have appeared very often in the Indian Press.

In September last, she wrote an article in the "People" of Lala Lajpat Rai showing up the nature of Mr. John Hagenbeck's Indian show exhibited with the help of Indian wandering beggars and acrobats in all Europe, and particularly in Berlin.

Taking the cue from the British Government which tried to explain away the "highly coloured and exaggerated" articles by Indian correspondents in Europe—Mr. Hagenbeck thought it fit—even if not profitable—to file a libel case against Miss Smedley. The case had been dragging on in Berlin since Christmas last.

Mr. Hagenbeck's lawyer threatened her with a suit for damages to the tune of £1000 unless she signed a paper within 24 hours, evidently drawn up by himself, wherein it was said that she wrote all lies to the "People" and "humbly apologized" for the article! Naturally, she refused to sign such a paper although she could not produce a thousandth part of the sum as damages. The lawyer had prohibited her also from dealing with Mr. Hagenbeck himself—under the excuse he was old (about 60 years).

It appears that Mr. Hagenbeck who has been and still is a very wealthy animal merchant and owns (or owned) large tracts of land in Ceylon threatened Miss Smedley to use his influence with the German Government to turn her out for she is living in Germany as a "stateless political" like some Indian exiles here.

MRS. HAGENBECK SEES THE POINT.

Mrs. Hagenbeck, Mr. Hagenbeck's daughter-in-law, who came to see Miss Smedley recently to make a private settlement of the affair seems to have been more reasonable. In the conversation Mrs. Hagenbeck pleaded for her father-in-law; he was an old man, she said; he had lost all his money at the beginning of the war and was expelled from Ceylon with nothing but his clothing on his back; he was once a rich man but had now lost everything. And now at his age and after his suffering, to have this propaganda against him was almost unbearable. Furthermore, she said, Indians confuse her father-in-law with the firm of Carl Hagenbeck and that all the sins of Carl Hagenbeck and other German firms fall upon her father-in-law's head. Mrs. Smedley replied that she was sorry for his suffering and that her intention had never been to cause personal suffering; her purpose had been national and human; that although Mr. Hagenbeck had lost all his wealth, India had lost more; it had lost its freedom, and the vast masses had never known what wealth was. That although Mr. Hagenbeck had been turned out of India, Indians themselves had been put in prison. Mr. Hagenbeck considered the article against him as a libel; Miss Smedley considered the Indian show in a part of the Zoological Gardens as a libel against India. Mrs. Hagenbeck did admit that to exhibit Indians in a section of the Zoological gardens had been a serious mistake. Previous to this Mr. Hagenbeck had promised never to show Indians in any part of any Zoological gardens in the future.

It was further pointed out by Miss Smedley that to show Indians in a section of the Zoo was not considered a libel upon the Indian nation, while to have written an article about it "in the interests of the public" was made by Mr. Hagenbeck a libel, although she had never known the gentleman nor cared to know his private dealings for making a press report. Mrs. Hagenbeck said she saw the Indian viewpoint and would try to have the case withdrawn, and she only wanted Indians to know they had never intended to insult India or Indians. At last the case was withdrawn.

It appears that there is an Indian firm in Madras, which recruits Indians for some firms abroad. This firm, it seems, pays the Indians Rs. 20 or 30 a month, but draws per month 150 rupees per man from the European firm. If this is true, the matter is serious and the agent must be ferreted out and made a public example. Surely the Government in India knows such recruiting agents for nefarious purposes. Some Indians believe that such men are worse than those who buy the victims—although both are inseparable under business conditions.

HELPLESS INDIA.

In this libel case we have seen the nature of law as it stands to-day. Miss Smedley, writing in bitterness against an Indian show that humiliated India, made a misstatement of fact. She wrote Marks 20-30 instead of Rs. 20-50 with board and lodging, her statement being based upon statements of the Indians in the Indian show itself. She made a drastic appeal to India and M. Hagenbeck was only incidental in the article. Her article was

not against him, but against the show. Had she been brought to trial, the decision might have even gone against her. Had she not paid a fine, and she she would have refused—she could have been sent to prison for three months. She was even threatened with expulsion from Germany. On the other hand, while all this could have been done to her, there is no law by which we can bring any man to court for the national humiliation of India that had caused the article to be written. There is but one law to deal with such a humiliation—the law of power and India has no power. It happens but incidentally that this present libel case was dropped chiefly because Mrs. Hagenbeck is a woman who despite heavy financial losses to her father-in-law, she is engaged in his business—had the vision to see the Indian viewpoint and understand the bitterness of the Indians. We must admit that this is a rare human quality.

INDIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY

PLANS AND PROGRESS

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".
Sir—From the number of letters which we are daily receiving there appears to be considerable public interest in the plans of this Company, and with this in mind I have written the enclosed article explaining our plans more fully than has hitherto been done. I hope you may find it of sufficient interest to publish in your paper.—Yours etc.,
The Indian Broadcasting Co. Ltd.,
G. L. DHUSTAN,
General Manager.
34/38, Appollo Bunder Road,
Bombay, April 26.

PROGRAMME OF EXPANSION.

The following article has two purposes:—
(1) To clear up certain misapprehensions as to the plans of the Indian Broadcasting Company, henceforward called the I.B.C. and show exactly what we hope to do.
(2) To let interested people know how we are progressing and how soon we hope to start.

The I.B.C.'s service of broadcasting is to be drawn at present at any rate, only from material available in India; it is not yet a practicable proposition to relay the programmes from England, firstly because the reception is too uncertain and interrupted, secondly because the time is six hours ahead.

NEWS BULLETINS.

We shall start with a minimum of 3 hours broadcasting daily, consisting of News Bulletins, Market Reports, Weather Forecasts when necessary, and a daily programme of events; these will be done in several languages according as it is found the demand exists. These News Bulletins will not, in all, take up more than half an hour, and are meant to be of practical assistance to Europeans and Indians alike and, we hope, will prove of special interest to people in the mofussil who will by these means get at any rate the "head lines" of news earlier than they have before and we hope that their appetite for the fuller report will be whetted by this preliminary news cocktail.

The remainder of the broadcasting will then consist of concerts, talks, dance music, educational matter, etc. which will be planned to appeal one night more to European tastes, on others more to Indian; and lastly, there will be the Government communiques.

In the beginning we are bound to make mistakes and our critics will be legion and to them may I say in advance that broadcasting has to appeal to everyone and few are the programmes which ever achieve this desirable end, and therefore this, being the unfortunate fact that "One man's meat is another man's poison," people must not expect that everything we broadcast will appeal specially to them. The wider your tastes, the less "Poison" will you find in the "meat" provided; but in any case one remedy lies in your own hands, you can always switch off and write to the I.B.C. about it. So, from our future critics we only ask this indulgence that they remember there are other tastes than their own.

A PROGRAMME BOARD.

As to how our programmes will be evolved, I should explain that we are in process of forming a Programme Board, an honorary body of advisers whom we want to be as representative as is possible in a small committee, of every type of listener. To them all ideas will be submitted and we hope they will have many of their own and on them will rest the responsibility of deciding whether or not an idea is suitable. The actual Executive that put the ideas into action is the Station Director and his Assistants.

And this is perhaps the moment in which to say that we are already starting to collect the names of would-be broadcasters and will be very glad if anyone who wishes so to do will write their proposal to us and we will discuss it with them. Singers and instrumentalists will be given an audition as soon as possible. Lecturers and "talkers" will be asked to submit either manuscript or outline notes. Everyone who wishes to broadcast should remember that everything is subject to official censorship and nothing controversial is allowed.

BROADCASTING STATION.

Now as to 2.—There are two main subdivisions of the preliminary work to be done in establishing a broadcasting station.

(a) The Studio end—(b) The Transmitter end.

With regard to (a), we are now almost ready; structural alterations and painting are done; control room fittings are in hand, furnishing also. The Studios are at 34/38, Appollo Bunder Road, on the 2nd

ARTICLE ON CHEMICAL WARFARE.

COMPLETE UNANIMITY
REACHED.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEES
SESSION OVER.

LONDON, April 26.

The Disarmament Committee has reached complete unanimity as regards the article on chemical warfare. The high contracting parties undertake to abstain from the use, in war, of asphyxiating, poisonous and similar gases and all analogous liquids, substances, or processes, and also undertake to abstain from the use of all bacteriological methods of warfare. They will also abstain from any preparation in peacetime of the above stated methods of warfare and will not permit importation, exportation or manufacture in their territory of the substances that can be used in the chemical or bacteriological warfare if such importation, exportation, or manufacture is for such purpose. The sentence referring to peacetime preparations was inserted at the instance of the Germans.

NO REAL DISARMAMENT?

The session of the Disarmament Committee has come to a close. Count Bernstorff speaking to the journalists declared that the Governments by their instructions to delegates had shown very little zeal for the disarmament proposals submitted. He fore-shadowed that there would only be a slight change in their armaments as a result of the Committee's labours, and it would disappoint public opinion which was awaiting real disarmament. The League of Nations would lose its authority if it failed in this task. The world was awaiting security by disarmament. The Assembly of the League and public opinion of the world must influence the Governments so that a result might be reached.—Renter.

FIVE-YEAR BONDS.

REDUCTION IN RATE OF INTEREST

At the Port Trust meeting held on 26th April, 1927, the following main items of business were considered.

The Board, with the concurrence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, decided to name the new Steam Pilot Vessel the "Lady Wilson."

A communication was received from Government intimating that the Government of India, in view of the funding arrangements made in respect to the five year Bonds issued in 1921 and 1922, have decided as a special concession to grant to all provincial Governments who borrowed from them in the year 1921-22 a reduction in the rate of interest from 6-1/2 per cent. to 4-3/4 per cent. with effect from 1st April 1927, and subject to further reconsideration next year when the position as regards the general trend of interest will be capable of estimation with greater precision. The concession in the case of the Port Trust will result in a saving of approximately Rs. 66,000 per annum in interest payments.

An estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,34,820 was sanctioned for renewals of rails and sleepers on the Bombay Port Trust Railway during 1927-28 to be met from the budgetted provision.

A draft letter to Government was approved, accepting tentatively the Special Retrenchment Officer's proposals in regard to reorganisation of the Dock Police force and re-apportionment of the cost, and requesting re-consideration of the proposals regarding re-trenchment of the police employed at and at the Bunders, the Trustees not being in agreement with the latter proposals.

The Board approved a scheme for gradual Indianisation of the Lightkeepers' service at Prongs and Kenery Lighthouses and sanctioned the appointment of an Indian Lightkeeper in an existing vacancy on one year's probation.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES

An order from the Government of Bombay permits of the relaxation of the rules regarding the age limits of candidates for admission to the Provincial services. It is now laid down that suitable candidates for admission to the Provincial services from the educationally backward classes, including Muhammadans, may be recommended to Government provided that their ages do not exceed the prescribed age limit by more than three years. This concession will not adversely affect the concession admissible to those classes for recruitment to the Provincial Engineering Service.

floor and it is henceforward to be known as Radio House.

With regard to (b), the building is growing fast as you may see for yourself if you are passing from Bombay to Mahim. On the right of the road, on ex-Improvement Trust ground, just past the last of the Government Chawls, the walls are rising rapidly and the erection of the lattice towers has begun. The building will be finished before monsoon, if promises are kept, and the plant is here waiting to be erected.

So that if all goes well and without making any definite promise, we ought to be ready to start early in August, and we are doing everything in our power to be ready then.

In conclusion may I say that if anyone is interested to the extent of wanting further information, we shall be very glad to supply any within our power.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, has done us the honour of promising to open the Bombay Service by making the first speech.

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POONA'S BUSY SEASON.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESSMEN TO MEET MR. IVENGAR.

A MONTH OF CONFERENCES

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, April 25.
Poona is waiting to accord a hearty welcome to Mr. Srinivas Aiyangar, the President of the Congress, who is coming to Poona on Monday, the 2nd of May. His programme in Maharashtra has been now fixed. On the 1st of May, he alights in Bombay direct from Bengal, where he is at present on tour. After private talks with Mr. Jayakar, the leader of the Responsive Co-operation Party, and probably with other Congress leaders in Bombay also, he arrives in Poona in the noon of the 2nd of May. As he has undertaken the tour to gauge public opinion in Maharashtra, before the All-India Congress Committee meeting, his visit to Poona is being taken advantage of by holding the meeting of the general body of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. It has also been arranged on that very day that, he should have a private talk with Responsivist leaders in Maharashtra, who have been specially invited for the purpose. It is certain that the Responsivists will place the draft proposals of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, both before the M.P.C.C. and the President of the Congress. The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee being in the hands of the Responsivist Co-operative Party, these proposals will be passed almost as they are.

MORIBUND NO-CHANGERS.

The Congress President might also see in Poona the leaders of the No-change Party, but I do not think that any of them will put before him any definite proposal as to the Congress programme of other questions that confront the Congress to-day. In fact, the No-change Party here is practically a shadow of its former self, and I do not think that the Congress President will carry with him any very strong impression as to their achievements in respect of the Congress programme in Maharashtra. Their leader Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, has practically ceased to be active. Mr. V. G. Joshi has not got the position of a leader, and though he may be a wire-puller behind the scenes, he will not be in a position to influence Mr. Aiyangar. Among the younger section there are one or two men like Mr. Dev, who are sincere about the Khaddar programme, but in spite of their attempts, it is refusing to advance any further, if it is not going back. After the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee on the 2nd of May, Mr. Aiyangar will deliver a public address in the Shivaji Mandir, under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, and will explain to the Poona audience his views on unity in the Congress, unity between the Hindus and Muslims, and lastly the idea of the Convention Parliament. From Poona he may go to Satara, Nagar and Nasik, from which place, he will go back in time to be present at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on the 5th of May. The proposals of Mr. N. C. Kelkar are looked on with favour even by some influential No-changers, and we may take it that they will be approved of substantially throughout the whole of Maharashtra. Thus, if the President of the Congress is intent upon bringing about unity in the ranks of the Congress, he will have to fight for these proposals against those who have begun to defend the revival of Non-Cooperation of 1920 including the boycott of Councils.

VERSATILE POONA ACTIVITIES.
The month of April is on its last legs. This month is one of the notable months in Poona people. It is notable not because it is fruitful in public activity of an important character, but because it serves as a kind of an introduction to the charming month of May in Poona public life. It is true that in that month, Poona is denuded of the most enthusiastic parts of its population, namely, the students, owing to their summer vacation. It is also true that Poona is a little extra-hot in these days. But as it is, in the month of May, it becomes the resort of many a worthy gentleman from all parts of Maharashtra not excluding Bombay. Many persons famous in different walks of life, pleaders, professors, teachers and even Government servants, assemble here in the May vacation.

CONFERENCES GALORE.
It is in this month that the charming series of lectures called the "Vasant Vyakhyan Mala" are held. This year, the engagements of this month have been added to by the Literary Conference, the Physical Culture Conference and the Primary Education Conference. The Vasant Lecture Series will commence in the first week of May, the Literary Conference is fixed to be held in the third week, the Physical Culture Conference and Education Conference will also be held in the second fortnight of that month. The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Literary Conference is Mr. N. C. Kelkar, and Mr. S. K. Kolhatkar of Akola has been elected to preside over the Conference. Mr. Kolhatkar is held to be the father of Marathi wit and humour, and being a prominent Marathi literature, his address is expected to be a solid and interesting performance. Mr. Vaze, a well-known gymnastic teacher in Poona, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Physical Culture Conference and Prof. Manikrao Baroda may possibly be chosen as the President. Prof. K. R. Kanitkar and Dr. Naldu have been selected as the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman respectively of the Reception Committee of the Primary Education Conference. These are some of the events which Poona is looking forward to with great expectancy.

PUBLIC MEETING OF UNTOUCHABLES.
A public meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar in Poona Camp of the untouchables, to protest against

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HEALTH OF THE CITY.

DR. SANDILAND'S REPORT.

Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, has presented to the Corporation his first quarterly report of the present year on the public health of Bombay. It is stated in the report—

The number of deaths from all causes during the quarter was 7,300, being 323 less than in the preceding quarter and 4,781 less than the mean for the first quarter during the decennium 1917-1926. The number of deaths from small-pox was 326, being 93 more than the mean of the preceding decennium. To cholera 2 deaths were due and enteric fever was shown as the cause of 22 deaths. Plague caused 27 deaths as against 15 in the corresponding quarter and 212 the mean for the first quarter during the 10 years 1927-26. The number of deaths from malaria and ague and remittent fever was 533 as against 730 in the preceding quarter, 632 in the corresponding quarter of 1926 and 884 the mean for the first quarter during the preceding decennium. Influenza caused 25 deaths as against 17 in the corresponding quarter and 190 the decennial mean.

The birth registered during the quarter numbered 5,080 and the deaths 7,300 as compared with 6,168 births and 7,823 deaths in the fourth quarter of the last year. The first quarterly period of 1927 as compared with the fourth of 1926 accordingly shows a decrease of 523 in the total number of deaths, which has been chiefly due to a fall in the number of deaths from malaria, enteric fever, ague and remittent fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and enteritis pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, and pharyngeal fever.

The mortality from plague which caused 27 deaths as against 15 in the first quarter of 1926, was 185 less than the decennial mean. Influenza accounted for 25 deaths as compared with 17 deaths in the preceding quarter as well as in the corresponding quarter of 1926. The deaths among infants under the age of one year numbered 1,560 as against 1,948 in the three months ended 31st December 1926.

Compared with the averages of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium (1917-1926), plague showed a diminution of 183 deaths, influenza of 165, cholera of 842, ague and remittent fever of 324, diarrhoea and enteritis of 345, dysentery of 147, measles of 64, phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis) of 71, enteric fever of 7 and respiratory diseases of 1,780; on the other hand, there was an increase of 62 deaths under small-pox, and 3 under malaria.

The infantile mortality 1,560 was 875 less than the mean of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium. The deaths of children under the age of 5 years numbered 2,618 as against 3,014 in the preceding quarter and 2,702 in the corresponding quarter of 1926. In this age-period pneumonia caused 970 deaths, bronchitis 135, congenital debility and malformation including premature birth 632, convulsions 166, diarrhoea and enteritis 123, dysentery 19, small-pox 142 and measles 25 deaths.

DIRECT STEAMER SERVICE TO JAMNAGAR PORTS.

JAMNAGAR, April 25.

Arrangements have been completed for the landing of the Hansa and Clan Lines of direct steamer from Manchester, Hull, Glasgow and London at Bida Bandar, Jamnagar. This will stimulate the trade of Kathiawar.—A. P.

the conduct of the high-class Hindus of Mahad and the neighboring area. The meeting was attended by Messrs. Gadge, Rajbhoj, Kamble, Patade from among the untouchables and Messrs. Chitraw, Ranade, Pashankar from among the so-called high-class Hindus. In his opening speech Mr. Bhopatkar said that, though the idea of removal of untouchability is being opposed to-day as new, in his opinion, it was a very useful movement from the view-point of consolidating of the Hindus. He pointed out that, the problem will be solved finally only when untouchables will be allowed entry into all temples without restriction along with the higher communities like the Brahmans, Prabhus and Marathas. He condemned the action of some members of these communities who unnecessarily annoyed and even thrashed the untouchables. After his speech four or five resolutions were passed protesting against their conduct thanking the M. S. M. brethren who helped the untouchables and requesting Government to investigate the whole episode by an independent inquiry.



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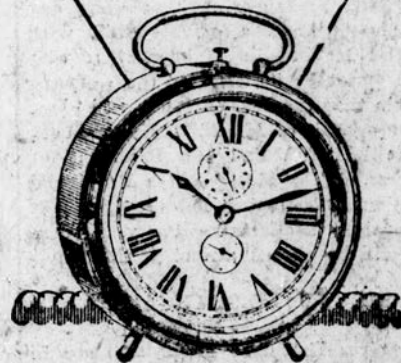
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